"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, probably showers early; Thursday fair; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 19.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WALLSTEIN FINDS GROSS NEGLECT IN CRUGER CASE

Recommends That Detective Sergeant in Charge Be Put on Trial at Once.

BUREAU INEFFICIENT, TOO

Most Elementary Principles of Crime Search Ignored by the Police.

ALARM DELAYED TWO DAYS

Cecchi Not Suspected Despite Circumstances Pointing to Him, Till He Disappeared.

Following a rigorous examination of Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne that lasted for five hours yesterday afternoon, Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, last night wrote to Police Commissioner Woods recommending that Lagarenne be brought to trial on charges of gross negligence in his management of the case of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. The detective appeared before Commissioner Wallstein in the Commissioner's office in the Municipal Building, as a witness in Mr. Wallstein's investigation of the Police Department in connection with the Cruger case.

Commissioner Wallstein found no evidence of anything more than negligence on Lagarenne's part, and so stated in his letter, and he also notified the Police Commissioner that he had found "defects of procedure, routine, and supervision at the Fourth Branch Bureau which tended to result in negligence" such as that with which he charged Lagarenne. The detective was attached to the Fourth Branch Bureau when Ruth Cruger disappear on Feb. 13 last, and was the principal police officer assigned to look for the missing girl.

Record of Negligence.

Commissioner Wallstein's letter follows:

The Hon. Arthur Woods,
Police Commissioner.

Dear Sir: The evidence which has been thus far developed in the investigation which the Mayor has directed me to make into the police conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger requires my recommendation to you at this time that Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau be placed on trial upon charges of gross negligence.

Sergeant Lagarenne has himself testified before me, and was given an opportunity to explain or justify his handling of the case in question. In my opinion his own testimony, filled as it is with admissions of his unexplained failure to pursue lines of investigation which quite obviously suggested themselves, proves his guilt of the charge which I have mentioned.

The specifications of that charge, briefly stated, are: That, with knowledge of facts sufficient to have indicated the requirement of such a course, he failed and neglected to keep Alfredo Cocchi under surveillance from and after the morning of Feb. 15, 1917, or to recommend to or request of his superior officers that such action be taken, and that, with knowledge of facts sufficient to indicate the necessity for making a complete and thorough search of the motorcycle repair shop of Alfredo Cocchi at 542 West 127th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and after having received instructions to make a search thereof, he negligently failed and omitted to make any but a totally incomplete and inadequate search.

In recommending this action, I have considered only the information had or readily obtainable by Sergeant Lagarenne immediately following Miss Cruger's disappearance, in order to avoid the obvious unfairness of bringing a charge of negligence now in the light of facts only recently discovered. In that connection I should add that the inadequacy of the so-called search of the Cocchi shop is shown by the failure to require the opening of locked closets or the removal of contents of opened closets and drawers, and the failure carefully to examine implements readily available for the commission of an assault.

Specifications of Incompetency.

The charges herein proposed are based upon the knowledge which Sergeant Lagarenne had on the morning of Feb. 15, 1917, for he then knew:

1—That Miss Helen Cruger had several times on the day before found Cocchi's shop locked when she went there to make certain that her sister, Ruth, had left her skates there to be sharpened.

2—That it had been ascertained that Cocchi's shop was the last place at which Ruth Cruger had been seen alive, and

3—That the family of Ruth Cruger were insistently advancing the theory that the girl had been attacked at or as a result of her visit to the shop.

In fairness to Sergeant Lagarenne, two things additional should be stated.

First—That there is no evidence before me thus far that his inaction was due to other than negligence, and

Second—That there were apparently defects of procedure, routine, and supervision at the Fourth Branch Bureau which tended to result in negligence such as that with which he is charged. Respectfully yours,

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN,
Commissioner of Accounts.

Lagarenne admitted at the beginning of his testimony that, in working on a case, he first formed a theory and then "worked forward" from that theory, and that facts which were later discovered were given more consideration in his work and official reports if they "had a hearing" on the theory than if they did not. He said that when assigned to a case he was the one who formed the theory and that he also determined in his own mind, with little or no direction or supervision by superiors, what facts were important and should be noted in his reports. His own conclusions, based on the facts which he considered most important, were also entered in the reports, he said. This [illegible] a matter [illegible]

Continued on Page 5.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a sure, sick guests not admitted.—Adv.

Von Tirpitz in Switzerland; Reported Seriously Ill

GENEVA, June 26.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine, has arrived at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest. He is suffering seriously from diabetes.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has been Germany's chief advocate of the unrestricted submarine warfare. He had much to do with the building of Germany's great fleet and is known as "the Father of the German Navy." He retired as Minister of the Navy in March, 1916, ill health being given as the reason.

ROOT ENCOURAGED BY MOSCOW VISIT

Found Citizens Devoted to Task of Bringing Russia Through Her Difficulties.

MADE SEVERAL ADDRESSES

Urged His Hearers to Stand By the Provisional Government and Support Its Authority.

WITH THE ROOT MISSION EN ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO PETROGRAD, June 24.—The Root mission left Moscow for Petrograd tonight with a distinct sense of encouragement. After their conferences with leaders of industrial and political life in Moscow, Mr. Root and his associates are disposed to view the Russian situation with greater optimism the different political atmosphere of Moscow, the marked cordiality of their welcome, and the ready response of representatives of all classes to the appeals of Mr. Root have established the fact that between the characteristically national viewpoint of Moscow and that of the Root mission there is no important difference as regards conduct of the war.

The workingmen, soldiers, and Socialistic elements in Moscow, with the exception of the maximalists, are showing a stronger inclination to give full support to the Provisional Government and lay aside for the time being their partisan differences in the interest of the broad democratic principles on which all are agreed. This fact was noted with particular satisfaction by the mission.

"I have derived much more encouragement from my observations of conditions in Moscow than I expected," said Mr. Root. "It seems clear that the men we met there and the classes they represent are patriotically devoted to the task of bringing the country through her present difficulty. I may say that I think, after visiting Moscow, that there is a fair chance of their succeeding.

"I believe that the cloud which rested over the peasant population and some of the less informed classes already shows signs of lifting. They are attaining a conception of the meaning of their new liberty and of the way in which to preserve it.

MOSCOW, June 23, (Delayed in Transmission.)—In the first twenty-four hours of his stay in Moscow Elihu Root, head of the American mission, addressed six important organizations, representing every kind of industrial activity and every shade of political belief. In each instance he was received with the liveliest interest and enthusiasm, not only by representatives of the Government, but by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who listened eagerly to Mr. Root's account of the way in which America is mobilizing all her resources in the struggle to preserve democracy. In a speech before the Military and Industrial Committee today Mr. Root said:

"I do not think we fully appreciated the difficulties under which you have labored. A study of conditions since our arrival reveals those difficulties as far greater than we supposed. That increases our admiration for the courage, persistency, and public spirit with which you have carried on your great work in the last two years.

"I observe with some distress that there are influences operating in an attempt to hinder your future efforts. Of course, if the revolution were now to proceed to the destruction of all industrial enterprise, that must end your work, and there are plainly some malign influences which desire to accomplish that result. I have, however, the greatest confidence in the sincerity of purpose and the strong determination of the Provisional Government at Petrograd to combat and counteract those influences and to maintain the industrial system of the country.

"It is indicated so plainly by conditions that the way to maintain industrial efficiency and continue the work of your committee is to stand by and support the authority of the Provisional Government that I cannot doubt such support will be given freely and continuously."

RUSSELL WINS FAVOR OF WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

American First Foreigner to Address Petrograd Body Without Being Heckled.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Charles Edward Russell, Socialist and a member of the American Commission, outlined the aims of the United States and the reasons which brought the country into the war before a full council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates this afternoon. Mr. Russell was warned in advance that he might expect an unfriendly demonstration on the part of the extremists among his auditors, but for the most part his hearers were sympathetic, and often interrupted the speaker with applause. After the meeting Mr. Russell was told that he was the only foreigner who had addressed the body who had not been heckled.

The declaration of Mr. Russell that the United States was fighting only because the democracies of the world were in danger and that after democracy was safe the people would turn to social reform, was cheered to the echo.

M. Tcheidze, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, in replying to the speech of Mr. Russell, said the democracy of Russia was

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COAL PRODUCERS PROMISE TO SELL AT FAIR PRICES

Pledge Given at Conference with Defense Council Committee, 400 Attending.

ALTERNATIVE TO SEIZURE

Government Ready to Take Over Output, Officials Warn—Will Supervise Prices.

TO HOLD WHEAT AND COAL

Export of These Staples to be Restricted First—New Council Begins Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—While the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce was today considering the Pomerene bill, one of seven measures before Congress providing for Government operation of the coal mines, officials of the Government were sweeping off their feet with patriotic appeals the bituminous and anthracite coal operators of the country assembled in conference to agree to some voluntary pooling of their industry in the interest of the nation.

The 400 operators present, representing the great fields of both bituminous and anthracite coal, pledged themselves to sell their product at a fair and reasonable price, to be fixed, with the approval of the National Defense Council's Coal Committee, by special committees of seven producers from each coal mining State.

These special committees also are authorized to confer with the Defense Council's committee to the end that production be stimulated and plans be perfected to provide adequate means of distribution."

The operators' action, in the form of a formal resolution, adopted amid applause, came at the close of an all-day conference which opened with addresses by Secretaries Lane and Daniels, John D. Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Assistant Attorney General Lewis, all of whom frankly warned the producers that, unless they themselves established a fair selling price and proper regulation of the industry, their output would be taken over by the Government.

Lane's Stirring Appeal.

Secretary of the Interior Lane struck the keynote of the gathering when he declared:

"The success of the country in this great war rests on you, and you are responsible, just the same as the soldiers in the trenches, Pershing in France, or the President in the White House. You control the fundamental industry. How much vision have you? Are you small or big, are you petty politicians or statesmen? The country will not stand anything but a large policy from large men.

"There must be some new adjustment of the coal industry. When your boy and mine are going to the front is no time for you to reap an advantage, even when it comes under normal demands of trade. The life of the nation is at stake, and there are greater things than making money. Is there a man who will say to me, 'You can send your boy to France while I stay here and coin his blood into dollars?' To be an American citizen is not merely to make $1,000,000, but it is to uphold the arm of the man who is making the fight for his country."

The speech of Secretary Lane was followed by one equally vigorous by Commissioner Fort, who dramatically held up in his hand the seven bills now before Congress aiming at Government operation of the mines. He appealed for patriotic co-operation between the operators and the Government, so that a reasonable profit could be guaranteed to the operators for a period of five or more years, all discriminations in price could be abolished as between great and small buyers, and the industry could still remain in possession of the mine owners.

Warning from Daniels.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels warned the operators that all coal and oil would be commandeered if the war continued very long, and begged them meanwhile to give up all selfish policy in meeting the necessity for joint action to fix a general price.

Van H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines said to the operators:

"You were called here to see whether you could help the Committee on Coal Production to stop if possible the enactment of the legislation proposed in Congress, such as has been mentioned here. I want to nominate F. S. Peabody, the Chairman of that committee, to be the Hoover of the coal situation. Hoover is to handle the food problem; let Peabody handle the coal problem."

Throughout the meeting, from the moment that Secretary Lane made it clear that the country demanded co-operation from the coal producers, there was evident enthusiasm for every suggestion that the operators themselves could and should immediately merge their interests and so serve the country and at the same time protect themselves from Government intervention. All thought of opposition seemed to have vanished. Judge H. B. Lindsay of Knoxville, Tenn., raised a laugh when he observed:

"It appears that an operation is about to be performed; it seems to me that we should ourselves put the patient in a proper state of mind for that operation."

Fifty cents a ton was suggested by ex-Governor Fort as a possible rate of profit to be fixed by agreement of the operators with the agreement to cover a long period. The total price was to include all items of cost of production, including liberal estimates for labor, powder, supplies of all kinds, office expense, freight, &c. Mr. Fort said:

"You have not been making anything

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Pershing Hard at Work on Plans for Army; Big Man Needed as Co-ordinator Behind Front

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—Satisfactory progress is being made on the plans for the American army, and the whole staff, with General Pershing setting a strenuous example, are hard at work. Organization is Pershing's hobby. He has about the biggest job in that line that ever fell on a soldier, and he is deeply absorbed in the task. He has the farm-bred man's eagerness to get in the crop before the rain falls.

The General receives literally hundreds of social invitations, but he has no heart to accept them, there is so much to do in working out plans for the American army in France. I learn from a French source that there is just one thing outside headquarters' activities that tempt him, that is his companionship with Marshal Joffre. They have become great friends and see each other frequently. General Pershing's French is improving with use, and his friendship with Joffre will, therefore, become more interesting and useful.

Headquarters gives out no details about the plans, but a suggestion from a French Minister in an interview I had with him that American help be most profitably used in railroad building, leads to the obvious idea that Americans might construct and operate a strategic line, high-class in every detail, from headquarters of the American troops straight to the American front on the battle line. It would be a fine opportunity in the field where America clearly excels, and the recent mobolization of American railroads paves the way for building and the personnel for operating.

Another suggestion heard is that all business phases of the work as developed by the engineering, quartermaster, and signal corps departments here are to be consolidated and some business man of the first magnitude like Schwab, Willard, or Rosenwald be sent from America to take charge and bring all activities into co-oridnation.

On all sides one hears warning against exaggeration in what America will do. For example, the statement that we are to maintain 100,000 airplanes in fighting service propts the Temps to point out that this would mean a total of a million airplanes, as each one in service requires an average of nine in reserve. Part of the German progaganda—and it is very active in France—is aimed at discrediting America as the home of brag and bluster. In the same connection the people in America will smile at the talk being circulated by the omnipresent but elusive German agents to the effect that the Americans who come to France during the war can never be got out after the war, but will stay here to run railroads and factories and gobble up all profitable business. All of which emphasizes strongly the need for our organizing here a strong secret service and propaganda. It is an important field in France, and the Germans should not be allowed to have it to themselves.

KUT DISASTER DUE TO INCOMPETENCE

Inquiry Commission Blames High Military Officers and Indian Government Officials.

VICEROY HARDINGE NAMED

Gen. Duff, Commander in Chief in India, Held Responsible for Collapse of Medical Service.

LONDON, June 26.—The most scathing and outspoken official report of the investigation of any military operations since the war began, not even excluding the report on the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition, was made public in a Blue Book issued tonight. This was the report of the commission which has been investigating the Mesopotamia expedition.

Put briefly, the report finds that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but was undertaken "with insufficient forces and inadequate preparation," and that its initial failure, with the loss of Kut, was due to lack of foresight, mistakes, and miscalculations. The report frankly declares that the shortcomings revealed reflect discredit upon the organizing aptitude of all concerned.

With regard to the Government's military and naval advisers, the report says they approved the advance, but the papers submitted suggest that their approval was reluctant and perhaps partly induced by the natural desire not to disappoint the hopes of advantage to the general situation which the Government entertained. They appeared to have expected no difficulty in an advance on Bagdad, but only in holding it.

Gen. Nixon Originally to Blame.

The report finds that the main responsibility for recommending an advance in 1915 with insufficient transport and equipment rests with General Sir John Eccles Nixon, the former commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, while the others sharing responsibility are placed in the following sequence: In India, Baron Hardinge, the former Viceroy, and General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the former Commander in Chief of the British forces in India; and, in England, Major General Sir Edmund Barrow, the Military Secretary of the India Office; J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, and the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The report finds that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but contends that it required during its inception and development the most caretul watching and preparation. The division of responsibility between the India Office in London and the Indian Government, the former undertaking the policy, and the latter its management, was, the report declares, in the circumstances unworkable. The scope of the objective of the expedition was never sufficiently defined in advance to make each successive move part of a well thought out and matured plan.

Briefly, the report shows the mistakes and miscalculations incident to the attempt to advance on Bagdad, which involved the surrender of more than a division of the finest fighting troops, while the casualties incurred in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Kut amounted to about 23,000 men.

The report says that the general armament and equipment were not up to the standard of modern European warfare and were quite insufficient for the purpose. Up to the end of 1915 the efforts made to rectify the deficiency in river transport were wholly inadequate. The report concludes:

"Looking at the facts, the want of foresight and provision for the most fundamental needs of the expedition reflects discredit upon the organizing aptitude of all the authorities concerned. To Lord Hardinge, as Viceroy, belongs the general responsibility attaching to his position as head of the Indian Government. More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander in Chief, for not only did he fail closely to superintend the adequacy of the medical provision, but he declined for a considerable time, until ultimately forced by the superior authority of the Viceroy, to give credence to rumors which proved to be true, and failed to take measures which subsequent experience shows would have saved the wounded from avoidable suffering."

Result of Indiscriminate Economy.

The report largely attributes the shortcomings to the policy of indiscriminate retrenchment pursued for some years before the war by the India Government under instructions from the home Gov-

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SPAIN SUSPENDS CITIZENS' RIGHTS

The Constitutional Guarantees Ceased to be Effective Yesterday.

ANTI-DYNASTIC INTRIGUES

Republican Sentiment Strengthened by Anger at Royal Favoritism in the Army.

MADRID, June 26.—The Government yesterday decided to suspend constitutional guarantees. Premier Dato went to the palace to obtain the King's signature to the decree authorizing the suspension.

The reason for this action is outlined in the following official note issued today by the Cabinet:

"Following reports from various provinces, according to which campaigns of agitation have been conducted by well-known persons, who have excited violence and provoked disorder, and outbursts on the part of a certain section of the press, which has been publishing deplorable articles attacking the fundamentals of social order and tending to destroy military discipline and to present Spain as a country undermined by the passion of revolution and ripe to afford a spectacle of violence and crime, the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances that menace public order in various ways, believes it indispensable to tranquillity to decree the suspension of the guarantees."

Count Romanones has written a letter to the President of the Senate, resigning from his post as Director of the Liberal Party, and asking for the appointment of a committee to take his place.

The suspension of the constitutional guarantees has been followed by the announcement of a new and rigid censorship upon all military information, the movement of troops, the attitude of Spain toward the European war, the movement of warships, as well as strike meetings, and the agitation of political societies.

PARIS, June 26.—The decision to suspend constitutional guarantees in Spain was reached at a special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, after which Premier Dato took to the palace the decree authorizing the measure, to obtain the King's signature. It goes into effect today.

Dispatches from Madrid give no special reason for this action. The constitutional guarantees have been suspended several times since the outbreak of the war, and were restored only recently. It is assumed that the crisis through which the country is passing is not developing as favorably as Premier Dato hoped.

Had to Release Arrested Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, writing under date of June 18, says:

"Those who pretend to know what is going on behind the scenes in Spain tell me that the insurrectionary movement has been only scotched, not killed, and that at any moment it may reassert itself and prove so strong that the dynasty may have to go. A week ago the situation was extremely critical, and it is said that King Alfonso saved his crown only by the celerity with which he gave in to the demands of the discontented among the military party.

"An important manufacturer and part owner of one of the chief newspapers here told me many interesting things. The upshot of our conversation was that everybody in politics—or rather two-thirds of them—is tired of the King and his clique, whom they accuse of favoritism, and that they will have to go before very long. Everyone seems agreed that the revolt in the army is due to flagrant abuses and favoritism in promotion. That is to say, officers with friends in Court circles or with influential political supporters have so frequently been promoted over the heads of older men, irrespective of merit, that the malcontents at Barcelona at last formed themselves into a Committee of Defense to protect their interests and put an end to the abuses complained of.

"The King and Government attempted to suppress indiscipline among the officers, and the leaders of the movement were arrested and sent to Montjuich Fortress; but their comrades declared that if the Government did not release the arrested officers they would themselves set them free. The King and Government capitulated, set the leaders of the movement at liberty, and approved the statutes of their organization.

"But, according to a member of the

Continued on Page 5.

VENIZELOS CABINET MAY BE FORMED TODAY

Premier Expected to Propose That Greece Join Allies—French Occupy Athens.

LONDON, June 26.—Former Premier Venizelos, who has been commissioned by King Alexander to form a new Cabinet, arrived at Athens yesterday and will be received by the King. It is expected that the new Cabinet will be formed tomorrow.

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that as soon as Parliament is convoked M. Venizelos will probably propose to the Deputies that Greece join the Allies. He does not intend, however, to mobilize the nation against its will. He is expected first to undertake a great campaign explaining to the people that Greece's interests are bound up in the Entente cause.

If his mission is successful he will be able in about three months to put the entire forces of Greece into the balance.

Following a demonstration in Athens on Sunday night, organized by a number of reservists and sailors under the leadership of Demetrios Gounaris, the former Premier, who was deported with other pro-Germans last week, French troops entered [illegible] and occupied several [illegible]

OLYMPIA ASHORE OFF BLOCK ISLAND; ONE MAN IS KILLED

Dewey's Old Flagship in Bad Position, with Considerable Water in Her Hold.

CREW TAKEN TO NEWPORT

Chief Machinist's Mate Babb Victim of Injuries Caused by a Falling Hatch.

CRUISER STRUCK IN A FOG

Won Fame at Battle of Manila and Was Recently Assigned to Coast Patrol Fleet.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 26.—The United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, ran ashore in the fog off Block Island early today. The cruiser was reported in a bad position, with considerable water in her hold.

Chief machinist's mate, William M. Babb, lost his life when he was hit on the head by a falling hatch. No other fatalities were reported.

Warships and wrecking vessels were standing by the ship tonight. The sea remained calm, but it was reported that as a precautionary measure a part of the crew had been taken off.

The Olympia put out yesterday for target practice, and it is supposed she struck amid the thick fog which stretched far out from shore. Details of her exact position could not be learned here.

The Olympia was recently assigned as the flagship of the coast patrol fleet of the Second Naval District. Immediately after she had flashed out word of her accident members of the patrol fleet were going to her assistance, but it was found that the famous old warship was in no immediate danger of breaking up.

Chief Machinist's Mate Babb was killed as he was coming up on deck. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Sarah Babb, who lives at Reading, Penn.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—The crew of the cruiser Olympia, which went on the rocks off Block Island today, abandoned the ship on orders, and were brought to the naval station here. Other warships were standing by her. She was reported to be badly damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Navy Department tonight authorized the following announcement:

"On Monday P. M. the U. S. S. Olympia struck south of Cerberus Shoal buoy in Block Island Sound. Port engine and fire room flooded after ship had listed 10 degrees. Ship was then in shoal water for observation, and is now resting easily in 4½ fathoms on edge of shoals."

The Olympia won fame as the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, which under the command of Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila on May 1, 1898. At that time she was comparatively new—she was launched at San Francisco in November, 1892, and completed in 1895—and was one of the most powerful unarmored cruisers in existence.

In the following year the Olympia returned with Dewey and flew his Admiral's flag during the naval reviews and other features of the great demonstration for him on his arrival at New York. Since then she has seen service principally with the cruiser squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet, and has several times participated in naval demonstrations in the Caribbean. She was partly rebuilt in line with newer standards of cruiser construction in 1901-03.

The Olympia displaced about 5,865 tons, and had a speed of more than 21 knots. She carried a complement of 416 men Though rated as a protected cruiser, she carried light armor on the turrets, in which her heavier guns were placed, and her protective deck had the unusual thickness of four and three-quarter inches. As originally armed, she carried four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns, besides a number of small quickfirers and several torpedo tubes. She was rearmed a few years ago with twelve 4-inch rapid-fire guns.

Norwegians Stirred by New German Plot

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 26.—Discovery of the German plot to destroy Norwegian steamers by explosives, unearthed late last week, has appalled the whole nation. The newspapers demand publication of the steps which are being taken to bring the matter to the attention of the German Government.

In all, a ton of explosives has been discovered concealed in artificial lumps of coal, which presumably were to be placed in ships' bunkers.

A trunk full of explosives was brought to Christiania in February by a courier of the German Foreign Office, whose official seal was on the trunk. The trunk was addressed to the German Embassy here, and, according to international usage, it was admitted without examination.

At the examination of Aron Rautenfels, a German citizen, and others arrested in connection with the case, it was admitted that explosives were also to have been placed on steamers bound for America.

CANADIANS TAKE TOWN NEAR LENS

Capture La Coulotte, South of French Mining Centre, and Push Beyond It.

ENEMY DESTROYING CITY

Many Houses Leveled to Give Guns Wider Sweep—Bitter Struggle in Prospect.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 26.—During the past two days a great change has developed in the situation around Lens and the enemy is retreating from its suburbs, drawing back before British patrols to a line of defence close to the besieged city itself. This retirement has been forced upon him by the heavy losses he has suffered from the British artillery ever since the Canadians and Scots captured Vimy Ridge, and with other troops draw a tight cordon around him.

Immediately after the taking of Vimy, the enemy in a panic began to prepare for the abandonment of Lens and did retreat in some disorder from Lievin, its western suburb. But the British did not force the pace too hard and he drifted back with his guns and held the maze of mining cottages and works which surround the city. There are many men of his who must have wished to God Lens and all its works had been abandoned then.

In the low lying ground of that dirty little Souchez River, among the slag heaps and pitheads of Avion, the cité of St. Antoine, the cité of St. Theodore, and many other rows of red brick houses built about the mine shafts, in the electric power station just south of the river and in the trenches they dug to the west of Lens, they have been under heavy shell fire day after day and night after night. But the strain of all the high explosives the guns poured upon them raveled their nerves and caused a constant wastage in the ranks so that new prisoners, just brought in, describe their life as a hellish thing. Lately their officers must have been alarmed at the general situation around Lens, and at all this loss of life and at the raiding activity of the British troops. These raids, preceded by violent bombardments, could not be repelled, and every time caused heavy losses among the poor devils holding the trenches.

It is pretty clear to me that the German command, getting reports of these excursions, believed worse might be coming and feared their losses would be more frightful than they could afford. Their resolve to withdraw to a line drawn more closely around Lens was hastened and made definite by the attack which on Sunday last stormed suddenly against Hill 65, a strong point dominating the trench system on the western side of the city. Drum fire from the mass of British heavy guns opened upon this patch of ground, the bastion of their line beyond the Cité de Riaument and for two hours enormous shells burst there in a storm of destruction. Waves of English troops followed this artillery work and without the opposition of living men, although they stumbled over German dead. They took possession of the hill slope on the west side. During the night any men who remained on the other side crept back to the ruined streets of Lens and disappeared into the shelters below their shattered houses. So far they have not found the heart to make a counterattack, although I learn the men were promised a long leave out of the line if they held Hill 65 a little longer.

The withdrawal from the hillock is not part of a deliberate withdrawal. It is the last place from which the Germans would voluntarily withdraw so long as they intend to hold Lens at all, but its capture preceded the enemy's plan of abandonment of the southern suburbs of Lens. Under pressure of British patrols he fell back early this morning from La Coulotte. At Avion he has blown up mine craters in the roads, and at all crossroads, just as he did in the country east of Bapaume and Peronne before his retreat last March.

In order to clear a way for his machine guns he has blown down several streets on the west side of the city and elsewhere. For some time past he has systematically destroyed blocks of houses for this purpose or simply as the destructive policyin all French towns from which he may be compelled to retreat before long.

Peace in Fall, Say Prisoners.

LONDON, June 26.—The Canadians, following up their advantage gained last Sunday southwest of Lens, captured the hamlet of La Coulotte, one mile south of the mining city, this morning. The British have been pounding this line heavily, and prisoners recently brought in show clearly the terrors they have been through. The German losses in the Lens salient have

Continued on Page 3.

For [illegible] stomach, drink Dr. Dadirian's Zeolo. [illegible] nourishes.—Adv.

SENATORS PUT PROHIBITION UP TO PRESIDENT

Sub-Committee Votes to Let Him Say if Beer and Wine Shall Be Made and Sold.

NO COMPROMISE ON WHISKY

President May Authorize Manufacture of Vinous Liquors to Save Fruits from Spoiling.

SENATE LIKELY TO CONCUR

Food Bill Control Extended to Other Basic Products—Early Passage Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A compromise was reached today by the Senate Sub-Committee on Agriculture on the anti-liquor tangle caused by the House prohibition amendment to the Lever Food Administration bill by which the President would have power to say whether the manufacture and sale of beer and wines should be allowed during the war.

The House prohibition against all manufacture of whisky, wine, or beer was adopted by a split vote. The authority given to the President to commandeer all existing stocks of distilled spirits was confirmed. But the sub-committee inserted a qualifying clause in the bill putting it up to the President to permit the "limited use" of foodstuffs in the manufacture of "malted or fermented liquors" when, in the judgment of the President, he considered "the public interest would be conserved thereby."

The action taken by the sub-committee, if enacted into law, would mean that the manufacture of whisky, for the rest of the period of the war, would be forbidden, with authority to the President to take over all existing stocks of distilled spirits for purposes of the war, but that beer and wine could be made and sold if the President felt that it was "in the public interest."

The new nation-wide liquor law, under the Senate sub-committee's amendment, would go into effect thirty days after the Food bill was signed by President Wilson. The sub-committee inserted the thirty-day clause, it was explained, so as not to work any more hardship than necessary on dealers. The other provisions of the Food bill would go into effect immediately upon the approval of the measure by the President.

When word of the committee's action reached the Senate lobby there were comments that it meant, as one Senator put it, "passing the buck to the President." The opinion generally expressed was that the Senate probably would pass sthe liquor amendment as revised by the sub-committee, but not without a hard struggle. Efforts will be made on the floor of the Senate to alter the measure so that the manufacture of beer and wines flatly will be permitted and putting discretion in the hands of the President to prohibit it if war emergency requires. That would mean to reverse the operation of the measure as drawn by the sub-committee.

Probably Accept Compromise.

Whether enough support could be mustered to pass the bill with a decisive clause allowing the manufacture of beer and wines was stated by one of the advocates of tolerant drink legislation to be extremely doubtful. Now that the House has put the problem up to the Senate, and the sub-committee has come to a compromise, it is altogether probable, said the Senator, that the compromise will be accepted.

What the President would do under the discretionary clause is hard to predict. Senators of the sub-committee who voted for the compromise, and yet who were opposed to nation-wide prohibition, expressed the belief that the Executive would take a broad view of the situation and would permit the brewing of beer and manufacture of wines within reason.

Here is the amendment as accepted by the sub-committee as a substitute for that of the House:

Section 14—(a) That on and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in the manufacture of any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes any perishable or non-perishable feeds, foods, or food materials.

(b) Whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve the perishable food products referred to in the preceding paragraph he is empowered to permit the use of such products in the manufacture of vinous liquors, and when the question arises as to whether a particular product is perishable or non-perishable, or is suitable for foods or feeds, the President is authorized to determine that question, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act.

(c) Whenever in the judgment of the President the public interest would be subserved thereby, he is empowered to permit the limited use of th materials mentioned in Paragraph A of this section in the manufacture of malted or fermented liquors and to prescribe the alcoholic content thereof.

The paragraph giving the President power to conserve perishable food products "by permitting the use of such products in the manufacture of vinous liquors" is intended to allow the making of wine from fruits that otherwise might be wasted.

Only Possible Solution.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the sub-committee, said that while the bill was drastic, it still afforded a "loophole" for the manufacture of beers and

light wines, which, some of the Senators believe, would be accepted by the President.

"We came to an agreement on the only character of amendment that the majority of the committee believed would pass the Senate," said Senator Chamberlain. "It goes to the Agriculture Committee tomorrow morning along with the whole food bill as changed by the sub-committee. The prospect is that it will be reported out of the Agriculture Committee to the Senate some time tomorrow."

Senator Gore, ardent prohibitionist, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the amended liquor clause, and said he thought it would pass the Senate.

"There were three alternatives," said Senator Gore. "One was flat, straight-out prohibition, such as the House had put in the Lever bill as it came to us. Another was to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the distillation of spirits, but to give the President power of discretion in the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beers and wines. The third proposition was to prohibit the making of wines and beers, giving the President power to suspend that prohibition at discretion.

"Of these three alternatives we accepted the latter one as being acceptable to all the interests involved. The majority voted for it as a measure that would allow the President to decide whether he considered it desirable to allow foodstuffs during war time to be used in making beer or wines. If the President considered that there would be no curtailment of foodstuffs if wine and beer were to be manufactured, he would have the power to permit their use."

The sub-committee took over in its entirety the House provision for prohibiting further use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled spirits and giving the President power to commandeer the supply of whisky for war uses. This goes into the bill exactly as the House passed it.

With the liquor amendment out of the way, the sub-committee approached other phases of the Lever Food bill and went so rapidly that when it adjourned it had completed its work. Various changes were made in the bill bill to placate opponents of the measure on the food control features.

Radical Changes Approved.

Besides the prohibition substitute, here are the other radical changes made in the House bill by the sub-committee:

Extension of Government control, in addition to foods, feeds, and fuels, to iron and steel and their products, petroleum and its products, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers, and hemp, sisal, and jute.

Limiting Government commandeering of mines, factories, and other plants to production necessary for military purposes or "public uses of the common defense."

Limiting Federal licensing to products and agencies of interstate and foreign commerce.

Limiting the power of the Government to commandeer foods, feeds, and fuels to supplies for army, navy, or other military purposes, or public uses of the common defense," but authorizing their purchase for and sale to civilians by the Government at reasonable prices, to be fixed.

Extending the Government's powers to maintain minimum guaranteed prices to producers to the storage or sale and purchase of foods and fuels for resale at prices necessary to maintain guarantees.

Modification of the "blanket" powers proposed by an amendment insuring that the Government control shall not extend to individual ration or other regulation of individual consumption.

Addition of a new provision specifically exempting products of farmers, stock raisers, gardeners and cooperative agricultural associations from the control legislation, so far as it affects their production and storage of foodstuffs produced by them.

Addition of a new section providing that persons serving the Government voluntarily, such as the Council of National Defense, who are manufacturers or producers, shall not, while so engaged, sell to the Government any of their own products. This would affect many of the men serving on the committees of the Defense Council's Advisory Committee.

The food bill as revised, Senator Chamberlain said, will be kept before the Senate after it is offered tomorrow and pushed for speedy passage. The Senator expects that it will be passed by Saturday night.

FORMS DEPARTMENT ON COST OF FOODS

British Controller Will Use Data Compiled as Basis for Fixing Prices.

LONDON, June 26.—The first order of Baron Rhondda, the new Food Controller, issued today, announces the formation of a department to arrive at accurate figures as to the cost of food, so as to enable the Controller to fix prices. Baron Rhondda has decided that in order to limit any further rise in prices of the more important foodstuffs, and as far as possible to reduce the present level of prices, it will be necessary to institute much stricter and more complete measures of control of the industries engaged in the production of foodstuffs.

"Many prices," says Baron Rhondda, "require to be enforced by strict control from the producer to the retailer, with the object of limiting the profits at every stage from production to distribution to a fair remuneration for services rendered. The first step is to determine the exact cost of production and handling. For that purpose steps have been taken to set up a costing department in the Ministry of Food of highly skilled accountants who will have full powers to examine books and obtain all particulars which may assist the Controller in arriving at accurate figures as to cost.

"The object of the control will be to fix prices by reference to actual cost, with the addition of the normal pre-war rate of profit, independent of market fluctuations, which has already enabled the army authorities to purchase many of their essential supplies at prices considerably below the market prices ruling for civil consumption."

SPAIN SUSPENDS CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

staff of an important journal whom I saw a few hours ago, the military do not trust the Government. They suspect that when a favorable moment comes the Government will go back on its word, banish or imprison the leaders of the Officers' Committee of Defense and crush the organization. The discontented in the army are, therefore, on their guard.

"Naturally, certain politicians are trying to make capital out of the recent troubles. The parties of the Left are said to be solid in favor of a change of régime as soon as they are strong enough to bring it about. In other words, they are determined to follow the example of Russia, to depose the monarch and proclaim a republic. Señor Maura, who is apparently the only strong politician in Spain at present, is looked upon as most likely to head the revolutionary movement. A sign of the times is that the "Royal March" was hissed at the Royal Theatre in Madrid the other evening. I am assured that the recent revolt of the army was viewed with sympathy by the people of Spain."

The Cabinet, headed by Marquis Prieto, resigned on June 9 because of inability to cope with the various internal difficulties confronting the country. Widespread labor troubles; high prices of necessaries; the cutting off of a large part of the country's export trade by the submarine campaign, leading to industrial depression; dissatisfaction in the army and irritation over the persistent pro-German propaganda which has been carried on, combined to produce a dangerous situation, and at times there has been fear of a revolutionary movement. The Dato Cabinet was formed on June 12, and subsequent press dispatches from Madrid said that the crisis [illegible]

SEES IN EMBARGO CLUB OVER NEUTRALS

Can Be Used to Enlarge Circle of Germans' Foes, Says Senator Knox.

SUPPORTS THE FOOD BILL

Declares Congress Leaders Should Be Admitted to President's War Councils—Other Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Closer cooperation between the President and Congress in the conduct of the war was advocated today by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania in a speech in support of the Food Administration bill. He discussed with almost startling directness of terms the embargo as a weapon for forcing weak-kneed nations into the war on the side of the Allies.

"From what has been said on this floor I conclude that some Senators, if they do not fear an abuse of power by the Executive, still fear that the President might execute the new laws through men not wisely chosen," said Senator Knox. "I think it is a natural feeling. I believe there is a good way to satisfy it and at the same time to allay these seeming fears. At this critical time, when common counsel and universal cooperation are declared by the President to be absolutely indispensable, the Executive should be glad to have at his constant disposal the mature governmental experience, the close touch with the people, and the trained judgment of the Congress, if this could be done in a practical way.

"Not as a separate body, but as participants in council with the Executive, should Congress be represented in the conduct of the war. Only in this way will unity of direction be preserved. In this way only can the Congress remain in helpful touch with Executive deliberations."

Senator Knox urged the necessity of enacting food control legislation, saying that Congress ought not to be too critical in the face of war necessity.

Will Trust the Government.

"The bill under consideration is one forced upon us by the exigencies of the war," he said. "One principle clearly emerges from the somewhat complicated and confused provisions of this program of legislation, and that is that the powers proposed to be conferred upon the President are intended to be adequate for and proportioned to the ends to be accomplished. It is indeed impossible to foresee the extent and variety of the means necessary to be employed to avert national disaster.

"For myself, having no doubt of the necessity of such legislation, I shall not demand that it fully satisfy a hypercritical examination. I believe that in such an adventure as that in which we are now embarked the executors of the law will mollify its enforcement, to avoid unnecessary hardships, and by liberal construction of its spirit see that it accomplishes the purposes of its creation.

"Among the war powers already invoked, the first in importance and potentiality is found in the embargo provisions of the espionage law. This power of embargo, rightly and boldly exercised, should serve to hasten the day when many peoples still neutral through fear or indifference and not through conviction shall join the powers arrayed for freedom and civilization against the ruthless militarism and the lust for world domination. The President's new power to control exports will at last end the absurdity of our supplying the necessities of life to countries which find it possible to export to Germany similar or corresponding necessities. Actually and potentially, America and her allies are and will be able through tariff arrangements and many other ways to show that they remember their friends and that they remember those who in war gave comfort to their enemies, or who sat by mute and cold when liberty and civilization were at stake.

Those Not with Us Against Us.

"The fear of a merited moral ostracism and the fear of an economic boycott are factors in awaking Germany from the villainous hypnosis of Prussianism. Germany will be beaten. The German people will be taught that they must discard the low ideals of Prussia if they are to fit into a civilized world. They will no doubt fight blindly on until they see that to continue will only prepare them a worse future. And still there are nations, priding themselves upon their civilization, who do not even raise their voices as moral factors and so hasten the victory of right. Those who are not with us are against us.

"In such a struggle economic and political and moral pressure upon neutrals are not to be overlooked as a weapon. By such means and by the righteousness of our just cause we, with out allies, may so consolidate the opinion and moral sense of mankind that Prussianism must inevitably bow before the true spirit of civilization.

"We are now asked to pass a food control bill. To fail to do so after what we have already done would be to adopt a conclusion while denying its major premise. By a food control law the American people are protected against the dissipation, the inadequacy of production, wasteful methods in dealing and marketing, thoughtlessly extravagant consumption of those things which are the basic necessity in all we may do for the winning of the war, as well as for our very national life itself—food. What avails it to prevent the waste or misuse in export of war necessities, of which food is the first—what avails it to prevent the slow movement of war necessities within our borders if we should neglect the scientific application of every measure conducive to abundance and conservation of the very necessities themselves? The food bill should be passed and passed quickly."

No Prussianizing Here.

"We are committed by necessity and by laws already enacted to the principle of extreme concentration and centralization of authority for the conduct of war," said Senator Knox. "Through bloody years of experience our allies have blazed the way and have found in that principle the first essential for their salvation, through an efficiency and celerity of action to be attained in no other way. We should not be faithful to our trust if we did not heed that lesson.

"The Constitution imposes no limitations upon the power of self-preservation. We need not be afraid of Prussianizing the United States. Not forms and names, but results, are the criteria of human institutions.

"America is at war to defend its liberty, its honor and its life once and for all from menace by the Germanic power. Should Germany triumph the Western hemisphere and the United States itself would be her next victim. Whatever forms of government other peoples may prefer, the American people are at war to make the world safe for this particular democracy lying between Canada and Mexico in North America. We are at war to save America, and the means employed must be proportioned to the end."

Senator Sherman asked if, in advocating the bill, Senator Knox would favor extending Government control to copper, steel, and other articles.

"I am in favor of extending the bill to every article necessary to win the war," Mr. Knox replied.

Senator Sterling spoke in favor of the bill generally, but against its licensing, minimum price fixing, and Government purchasing rations. He favored the House prohibition plan. Some features

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

POST FOR CLAM-MARTINIC.

Ex-Premier of Austria to be Military Governor of Montenegro.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says that Count Clam-Martinic, who recently resigned as Austrian Premier, has returned to the military service and received an appointment as Colonel. He will become Military Governor of Montenegro.

STEEL DEVICE KEEPS U-BOATS OUT OF NETS

Flanges at Bow Spread Out on Each Side, According to The Providence Journal.

INCREASING MENACE SEEN

Paper Contends Mercantile Tonnage Shrinks Abnormally Through Severe Work in War.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The increasing gravity of the U-boat menace is everywhere admitted in the inner circles of the British Admiralty. This feeling is based, according to a statement made to The Providence Journal by a Government official whose knowledge of conditions is unquestioned, on two important facts, neither of which has yet been made public.

"The first of these is that the Germans have succeeded in practically nullifying the value of the nets which have been used for their destruction by the invention and application of a device. This device is a double flange of thin sheet steel operated on a hinge from the bows of the submarine, and which, by electrically controlled gears, spreads the flanges on either side of the bow to a distance of eighteen feet, or thirty-six feet in all, whenever the nose of the submarine touches an obstruction.

"It is estimated that in the last three months this device has saved a large number of submarines from destruction and has enabled the Germans to maintain at sea a much greater number of these craft than formerly.

"The steel flanges are fitted to the shape of the bows of the submarines and are moved from the inside of the boat with the aid of two heavy metal arms.

"British Admiralty officials have considered it inevitable for several months past that the Germans, realizing as they do the great losses sustained by reason of submarines running into nets, would sooner or later attempt to produce some device which would prevent the entanglement of their U-boats in this way. It is an open secret among the Admiralty officials that one of the boats using this new device has been destroyed by shellfire and that the device itself, almost intact, is now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

"The other menace which is making more and more rapidly for shortage in number of available mercantile vessels is the fact, very little understood or recognized, that under war conditions the shrinkage of available tonnage through severe use in war work and inadequate and hasty repairs is even greater than the actual number of ships sunk or put out of commission by German submarines.

"The overcrowded condition of every shipyard in Great Britain, necessitated by constant attention toward ships of every character and the building of new warships, has made it almost impossible to repair in any complete way ravages caused among mercantile vessels by war conditions.

"Many hundreds of fine merchant ships which could have gone along with their normal work several years without extensive repairs of any kind, after a year or two of transport work, with internal changes, reconstruction of supports, and the ever present problem of adapting decks and superstructures to the mounting and use of heavy guns, have rapidly deteriorated so that it is found practically impossible to give those vessels the overhauling they should have to bring them back to a point of efficiency.

"It is also true that the addition of the American destroyer fleet to the strength of the allied struggle against submarines has not been nearly sufficient to equal the greatly added responsibility of the movements of transports from this side of the ocean since the United States entered the war, and which has greatly increased the burden of watchfulness and active operations of destroyers over long distances at sea."

NEW MINE SWEEPER ATTACHED TO SHIPS

British Vessels Supplied with Device Which Brings Up Missiles at a Safe Distance.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 26.—A mine-sweeping device calculated to pick up and safely bring to the surface any mines that may be in the path of vessels is now being attached to a number of ships proceeding through the waters of the war zone. One of these devices was observed on a liner which arrived here today. It is attached to the bows and when let down a netted projection extends a considerable distance on either side of the ship. If a mine is encountered it is picked up and brought to the surface at a safe distance from the vessel.

The ship to which the device was attached is on her first trip here since April, when she was compelled to seek a drydock in a British port on account of damage from a mine. The explosion, officers said, tore a big hole in her bottom and killed one member of the crew. Watertight compartments held and the ship was able to make port without assistance.

GERMAN COMPENSATION ACCEPTED BY HOLLAND

Berlin Cedes Ships Interned in East Indies as Payment for Vessels Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, June 26.—According to a Hague official communication, forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Limited, an agreement has been reached between the Dutch and German Governments concerning the seven Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed off the English coast last February. Germany undertakes to replace the lost vessels by the cession of a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of equivalent value, but Holland is to pay Germany a sum equivalent to the total compensation value of the lost ships. Germany will compensate the crews of the lost ships for moral and material damages.

The ceded vessels may only be used for transocean traffic during the war, and not until the belligerent powers recognize the transfer of the flag and the right of these vessels to undertake voyages.

An almost similar offer previously was made by Germany on at least two occasions, the first, an offer to pay indemnity for the loss sustained by the crews and to help the owners of the vessels by facilitating the purchase of German ships after the war; the second, an offer of German ships for rental "on reasonable conditions." These offers were rejected.

CEDERIC'S CAPTAIN LANDED.

Captain of Norwegian Vessel Says His Ship Was Not Warned.

BOSTON, June 26.—Captain Johann Foss and nine members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Cederic, previously reported sunk by a German submarine, arrived here today aboard a steamer which picked them up after they had drifted nearly forty-eight hours in the Captain's boat. The Cederic, Captain Foss said, was attacked without warning. Three torpedoes were fired, two of which missed, but the third hit the vessel amidship, and the crew had some difficulty in escaping. The twenty-five men aboard made off in three boats, which became separated during the night, and all except the Captain's party were landed on the other side.

The Cederic sailed from New York for Liverpool on May 29 and was sunk on June 13 while several hundred miles off the coast of Ireland. Captain Foss had hoped to be transferred from the steamer which rescued him to one bound for a European port, but none was seen on the voyage to Boston.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian and Swedish Vessels Destroyed—Lives Lost on Both

LONDON, June 26.—The sinking of the Norwegian steamship Volette by a German submarine is reported in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. Fifteen of those on board, including five women, were rescued. The others lost their lives.

The Swedish steamship Gothia has been sunk. Four men and two women are missing.

SPANISH AIDING U-BOATS?

Washington Hears Rumors of Sailors Bribed by German Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Government officials were reticent today when they were asked as to the truth of the reports that German agents had bribed men in the Norwegian merchant marine to give information as to the sailings and whereabouts of merchant vessels, so as to make it easier for German U-boats to intercept them; but it became known as a result of inquiries made that suspicion had been aroused that Spanish sailors had been bribed to give such information to German commanders.

The suspicions of British Secret Service agents was first aroused over the fact that the wives of Spanish seamen were dressing beyond their means and the men themselves were spending money with a freedom even more marked than that of the traditional sailor. It is asserted that Spanish seamen are giving passive service to Germany in staying at home to spend their easy money and thus further creating a shortage of crews.

Many naval officers have believed that when the German submarine U-53 came to the New England coast of the United States last year she was accompanied by a merchant vessel of some neutral nation which served as a supply ship. Other officers dispute this theory.

More of Our Fliers in England.

LONDON, June 26.—A small contingent of the United States Flying Corps arrived in England yesterday wearing civilian clothes with blue silk armlets bearing white letters "U. S. Flying Corps."

SAYS SINN FEINERS ARE FAIRLY TREATED

T. P. O'Connor Denies Assertion That Dublin Convention Will Be a Packed Body.

ALL PARTIES CONSULTED

Expects Government to Accept Any Reasonable Decision Reached Unanimously.

T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Mission to the United States, denied yesterday the assertion of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and other radical Irish-Americans that the Sinn Fein faction would not be adequately represented at the coming Dublin convention, called to formulate a plan for solution of the Irish Government problem. To the Sinn Feiners have been allotted five delegates, but it is the contention of their representatives in this country that they ought to have many more. In fact, Mr. O'Leary said the other day the Sinn Feiners should have a majority of the delegates. When Mr. O'Connor was asked to reply to this allegation, he said: "This is a very ticklish proposition. Write down just what I say." This is what he said:

"I have heard the objection that the Sinn Feiners made that they have inadequate representation in the Dublin convention That is not accurate. The Sinn Feiners have been offered five places in the convention. That is as many as are given to the Irish Party and to the Orange Party."

Asked to comment on the declaration of some of the Sinn Feiners in this country that the convention would be a packed jury, as John E. Ford, editor of The Irish World expressed it, because the English Government dictated the plan of representation, Mr. O'Connor dictated this:

"The final responsibility of choosing the delegations rested with the English Government, but, of course, the Government consulted the wishes of all parties and practically gave the parties free hand in choosing their own representatives."

Mr. O'Connor was asked what he thought would be the outcome of the Dublin convention. In reply he said:

"Whatever the convention agrees to unanimously might be taken as certain to be adopted by the Government.

"Of course, no British Government would accept an Irish Republic, but anything practical inside the British Empire, which did not involve separation, as for instance control of the army, navy, or foreign policy would, in my opinion, be accepted by the Government, if recommended by all sections of the convention."

Mr. O'Connor was then pressed for an opinion as to what would follow if the convention should not be unanimous. He admitted that it was not by any means assured that the parties would agree, but said he hoped such a conclusion might be brought about. As for what the English Government would do with a majority report of the convention, he sat down at his typewriter and wrote:

"Question.—What would be the outcome of the convention if its recommendations be not unanimous?"

"Answer.—I cannot prophesy with any confidence with regard to any action of the Government if the convention be not unanimous. A good deal would depend, of course, on what the question was on which the convention failed to agree. If it were not a vital question the Government would probably accept the decision of the majority. If it were the question of the arrangements or modifications in the Home Rule act with regard to the Ulster problem, the Government might very well use all its influence on the Orangemen to induce them not to remain unreasonable. They would, indeed, use every pressure short of one thing, they would not—this nor any other Government—employ shooting Orangemen into Home Rule.

Mr. O'Connor received a large number of callers in his apartment at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday and said he had his engagement card full for the rest of the week. The Irish Mission will remain in New York about a week and will then go to Washington.

Asked yesterday about the Sinn Fein mission, reported on its way here to give the United States a view of the Irish situation contrary to that presented by Mr. O'Connor for the Redmond party, Mr. O'Connor said he knew absolutely nothing about any Sinn Fein mission.

STEEL MILLS DO THEIR BIT.

Pittsburgh Shipped 69,112,141 Tons for Navy Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Shipments of steel in May from the Pittsburgh district, for use by the Government, aggregated 69,112,141 tons, according to reports received by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department. The Carnegie Company shipped 63,542,930 tons of this amount.

Rear Admiral David H. Taylor, chief of the bureau, said tonight that this was more than six months' record of such shipments under normal conditions, and indicated that "the steel manufacturers are living up to their agreement to meet the navy's requirements, and are concentrating on Government shipments."

"The mills are making a fine showing," said Admiral Taylor. "They appear to be in condition to do even better than this if it should become necessary to meet the demand for steel in shipbuilding and other Government construction."

Peru Plans Petroleum Monopoly.

LIMA, Peru, June 26.—The Government has decided to submit to Congress a bill providing for a petroleum monopoly. Petroleum exports of Peru in 1914 were valued at about $4,500,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

COAL PRODUCERS TO SELL AT FAIR PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

for ten years past; 50 cents a ton is four times what most of you have been making as a profit."

This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Secretary Lane, in opening his address, after a reference to the success of the Red Cross fund and the Liberty Loan, and after declaring that the responsibility to "do big things in a big way like big men" rests upon those who control the nation's fundamental resources, its fuel supply, said:

Back Up Root, Says Lane.

"I do not believe that the coal industry can continue on the basis of profit which you had before the war. I want to see the industry stabilized. I want to see your profits large. I believe in rewarding a man according to his enterprise, his daring, his imagination. But the time of national peril, the time of war, when all that we have is needed for the defense of liberty, is no time for the making of great profits. When the nation's life is at stake there are greater things than the making of money. If that vision gets into your minds we can make this a short war—for we can quickly mobilize this nation.

"Elihu Root is in Russia, and the other day he spoke to an assemblage of 5,000 Russian peasants and workingmen. These men seventy-five years ago were in slavery. They have come up through that crust, seeking the light of freedom. Mr. Root stands before these men and says: 'We are fighting for you. We want you to fight for us.'

"What shall we say to Mr. Root? Is there a man here who would send him the message: 'I am staying here to make money; let the others fight; I am going to get the highest possible price for coal.'

"If you have the foresight to prove to the working people of this country that you are not seeking unusual profits in this war, that this is a war in which advantage is not to be taken by you, there will be no question of the patriotic response they will make. All will sacrifice on the altar of democracy."

Parcel Post as an Example.

When the applause at this appeal had ceased, Mr. Lane told of the failure of the railroad managers, some years ago, to meet the Interstate Commerce Commission half way in lowering the express rates on small packages. They were warned, in vain, that a parcel post and a legal reduction of express rates would follow, as it did.

"They did not have the vision," said the Secretary. "They could not look into the minds of mankind. They were not statesmen. It is for you to show yourselves statesmen of industry—to think for tomorrow rather than for today. And what sort of tomorrow will it be—in honor, in opportunity, in freedom and security for us all—if German autocracy is not defeated?

"If you do not see that the people of the United States are dissatisfied with the price of coal—if you do not realize that the burden of readjustment rests upon you, and upon the railroads which should deliver the cars to you, then you are not statesmen.

"The man who works in the mine is patriotic. He will work as long hours as you, if the principles of faith underlying this hour of national crisis are understood. This thing must be done by faith, by faith that man is fitted for democracy, and that democracy must triumph. To be an American citizen today is not to have the right to make a million dollars, but the right to live up to the demands of the democratic ideal, and to sacrifice for it."

At Arlington, he said, lie the dead who fought for the preservation of the Union.

"Make no mistake, he added, "within two years there will be a greater graveyard than that of Arlington along this coast."

He cited Washington, the richest business man in the South of that day, as having staked not merely his life and honor, but his fortune, in the fight for liberty, and asserted that the Father of His Country encouraged by this example the business man of today.

"The best thing that you can do," Mr. Lane went on, "is to put in the hands of one of your number or a small committee the authority to fix for you the price of coal, with a Government agency. Let him say to the Government: 'The coal mines of the United States are at your disposal. Let me operate them; let me fix, with you, the price of coal; I will show that I can be fair.'"

No Anti-Trust Prosecution.

The Secretary closed amid tumultuous cheering. Then Governor Fort presented the Federal Trade Commission's attitude toward price-fixing, saying that it would make no attempt to prosecute the operators for combining to fix prices, so long as those prices were agreed upon with a Government agency. He suggested that either the commission or Peabody's Coal Production Committee might be that agency.

"Government operation of the coal industry," he declared, "is perfectly certain to happen, if you do not do something yourselves. Congress is considering one of the bills on that subject now. You can avoid it by being prompt and fair, and the Government will be more than fair—it will be generous. Fifty cents a ton profit is four times what most of you have been making."

"What shall we say to Mr. Root? Is there a man here who would send him the message: 'I am staying here to make money; let the others fight; I am going to get the highest possible price for coal.'

"If you have the foresight to prove to the working people of this country that you are not seeking unusual profits in this war, that this is a war in which advantage is not to be taken by you, there will be no question of the patriotic response they will make. All will sacrifice on the altar of democracy."

Parcel Post as an Example.

When the applause at this appeal had ceased, Mr. Lane told of the failure of the railroad managers, some years ago, to meet the Interstate Commerce Commission half way in lowering the express rates on small packages. They were warned, in vain, that a parcel post and a legal reduction of express rates would follow, as it did.

"They did not have the vision," said the Secretary. "They could not look into the minds of mankind. They were not statesmen. It is for you to show yourselves statesmen of industry—to think for tomorrow rather than for today. And what sort of tomorrow will it be—in honor, in opportunity, in freedom and security for us all—if German autocracy is not defeated?

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COAL MINERS ASK 60% INCREASE

Demand Also Recognition of Union and Abolition of Contract System.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Demands for a 60 per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, and abolition of the contract system were presented to the operators of the Central Competitive field today by the miners' scale committee.

The demands were presented at a joint conference of the miners and operators, which was called to meet at the Hotel La Salle. The operators' committee, headed by Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, met in a room on the floor below the miners' committee, and the two committees did not meet face to face.

The miners' committee, headed by John H. Walker, President of the Illinois district, and Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, met in the ballroom of the hotel. Mr. Walker presented the demands to the operators' committee, and then the miners' committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

The miners' demands, which affect 500,000 men in Illinois, Indiana, and Western Kentucky, are for a 60 per cent. increase in the present rate of wages, which is $5.66 a day; recognition of the United Mine Workers of America; abolition of the contract system, and the establishment of a uniform agreement for the three States.

The present agreement between the miners and operators expires on July 1.

SOON TO CURB EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND COAL

New Council Expects Canadian Shipments to Relieve Drain Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Following the first meeting of the new Exports Council at the office of Secretary of State Lansing today, it was reported that President Wilson would be asked very soon to sign a proclamation for the control of the export of at least two essential war commodities, wheat and coal. Others may be included at the same time. It was generally reported that the members of the council have before them exhaustive data concerning the wheat and coal situation, and are prepared to take over immediately the work of apportioning the output of the country under the system of licenses adopted.

Action waits only on the signature of the President to a proclamation outlining the course to be followed. One report was that the council had its first proposals all ready for the President, but on this point Secretary Lansing remained silent.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Lansing, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the President to head the food administration; Counselor Polk, and L. H. Woolsey of the State Department, and Dr. E. E. Pratt of the Department of Commerce.

Informal announcement was made that the council had spent part of the time discussing questions of organization. It is probable that meetings will be held daily this week in order to prepare the program which will guide President Wilson in issuing proclamations restricting exports.

The needs of the United States, its allies and the neutrals as well, will all be considered, but in licensing and regulating exports to neutrals it will be the purpose of the Government to see that they do not fare best of all.

It is probable that in connection with the licensing of exports to the allies of the United States, an effort will be made to conserve America's supply of wheat by arranging with the British Government to speed up the transportation of Canada's surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. In this way, the quantity of wheat which America is sending to Europe could be cut down materially without working a hardship. Canada's Food Controller, who was here last week in consultation with Mr. Hoover, announce that it was his hope to work shoulder to shoulder with the American Food Administrator in solving the common problem.

Neutral nations which have shipping in American ports not employed at present because of the submarine peril, may be called upon to aid in the transportation of some of the Australian wheat supply.

The fullest co-operation has been promised by America's allies in carrying out the purposes of the council, and in the effort to see that all foodstuffs which go to neutral countries are limited to their requirements and do not go to aid the Germans.

INVESTIGATES PRICES OF LUMBER AND STEEL

Trade Commission, at President's Order, Will Start Inquiry Into Production Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Federal Trade Commission, at the direction of President Wilson, will begin at once an investigation of the production cost of steel and lumber and will employ 200 special investigators to expedite the work.

Formal announcement to this effect was made today by the Committee on Public Information. It was generally accepted that the investigation would have far-reaching effect on the shipbuilding program. Advocates of the big wooden ship program were inclined to accept it as a strong indication that wooden ships would be built in great numbers. The announcement read:

"The President met with the entire Federal Trade Commission on Saturday afternoon, and for more than an hour discussed the activities of the commission in obtaining costs on various commodities, and particularly with reference to the production of steel and lumber. He requested the commission to make investigations into these two subjects, which will be done at once. The commission has a staff of about 200 special investigators who can be assigned to the investigations."

The call made by the President on the Federal Trade Commission on Saturday attracted much attention, partly because the President went to the offices of the commission and partly because of the shipbuilding controversy. Last week both William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who wants a big fleet of wooden ships and believes it is practicable, and General George W. Goethals, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were received at the White House.

The question of steel prices had been agitating official circles also. Mr. Denman favored an investigation by the Trade Commission, it was said, and General Goethals preferred a price agreement through the Steel Committee of the Council of National Defense and the General Munitions Board.

It was reported that the President, after hearing the arguments at length, decided to take personal charge of the controversy in order to leave nothing undone to speed up the ship building. It is said he had not felt unkindly to the big wooden ship program in connection with the steel ship program, as he wanted to get as many ships afloat as possible at the first moment. The Council of National Defense has indorsed wooden ships on a large scale.

Lumber prices have been a subject of agitation as well as the price of steel. West coast lumber interests, it was said today, had first endeavored to obtain about $43 a thousand, and later agreed with the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense on a price of $37 or $37.50. At that stage of the proceedings the Coos Bay Lumber Company, an independent Pacific coast concern, offered lumber for several ships at $30 a thousand. Other interests shortly after that dropped their price to $35, where it now stands.

HIGHER COAL FOR RAILROADS.

Increase in the Pennsylvania's Bill May Be $24,000,000.

The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad will pay for its 1917 coal supply $2.85 a ton, as compared with $1.23 a ton in 1916, was given by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee yesterday as an example of the increase in the cost of transportation. A statement by the committee called attention to the fact that when President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania system testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in March in the rate case hearing, he estimated that his road would have to pay 65 cents a ton more for coal than in 1916.

"The Pennsylvania system in 1916," says the statement, "purchased 18,355,000 tons of coal at $1.23 a ton, or a total of $22,583,000. Mr. Rea calculated that with a 65-cent advance, the Pennsylvania's fuel bill would be increased by $11,000,000.

"When the final estimates of increased operating costs were presented to the commission the first week in June the Pennsylvania's estimated cost was raised to $2.05 a ton, (82 cents over 1916,) making the increased coal cost for the system $13,000,000.

"If the Pennsylvania has now to pay $2.85 gross, or $2.35 net, an extra 50 cents more than $9,000,000, it must be added to the estimate of three weeks ago. The increased fuel bill of $24,000,000 for the Pennsylvania alone is an indication of what the Eastern roads are facing in increased operating costs."

CANADA MOVES TO CO-OPERATE

Grain Supervisors in Touch with Washington Plans.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 26.—The Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors, it was announced today, has under consideration a policy with regard to both the available and prospective supplies of wheat, and is in communication with the corresponding authorities in the United States, with a view to establishing uniform regulations in both countries.

The board will not permit the opening of the market for future delivery of wheat until further notice.

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AUSTRIANS ATTACK HEAVILY.

Making Desperate Efforts to Retake Italian Positions at Ortigara.

ROME, June 26.—Austrian troops are making desperate efforts to recapture the positions recently taken by the Italians in the sector of Monte Ortigara, in the Trentino. The War Office announced today that the Austrians, notwithstanding heavy losses, have continued since last night their violent attacks, which were being met by Italian counterattacks.

The text of the statement reads:

On the Asiago Plateau fighting was resumed yesterday. Since last night our troops have opposed the desperate efforts of the enemy, who notwithstanding his heavy losses is attempting to retake the positions recently lost in the Monte Ortigara sector. Attacks and counterattacks are being made on the contested positions. Diversions at the same time by the enemy on other portions of the front have been completely stopped.

On the Carso last night our troops rectified somewhat the advance of our front line south of Versic.

The aircraft were very active yesterday. One enemy machine was brought down by battery fire and fell within its own lines north of Asiago. During the night our aircraft bombed military works at Nebrasina and Prosecco. All returned safely.

ITALIAN PRESS GRATEFUL.

Pleased Especially by New York's Reception of Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 26.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes the speeches of Mayor Mitchel and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, with long comments in appreciation of the wonderful reception accorded to the Italian mission in New York. Pleasure is also felt over the unanimity of views binding Italy and America and the courtesy and hospitality shown the members of the mission by President Wilson and other members of the American Government.

Particular satisfaction is felt at the enthusiasm in New York, as it is believed that the sentiment expressed there represents that of the whole nation.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Italian mission, headed by the Prince of Udine, returned to Washington today after its long trip through the South, Middle West, and New England. Several days will be spent here completing some of the negotiations interrupted by the trip.

The Italians are very nearly and the Belgian mission quite through with the work which brought them to this country. Both have been invited to take and are seriously considering long tours, possibly as far as the Pacific Coast.

Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgians, will address the House tomorrow. He was received by the Senate last week.

ADOR SUCCEEDS HOFFMANN.

French Switzerland Celebrates Election as a Success for the Allies.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 26.—Gustave Ador was elected a member of the Federal Council today to succeed Dr. Hoffmann, who recently resigned on account of his connection with the effort to arrange a separate peace between Germany and Russia. Fourteen Deputies voted for Dr. Hoffmann, but there was a large majority for M. Ador.

M. Ador addressed the Federal Assembly, and in an emphatic speech promised he would observe the strictest neutrality. He said he would assume direction of the country's affairs July 1.

GENEVA, June 26.—The election of Gustave Ador to the Federal Council was celebrated in French Switzerland as no other event since the beginning of the war. It is regarded not only as a condemnation of the policy of Dr. Hoffmann, but as a success for the Allies. Buildings everywhere were bedecked with flags, cannon thundered, and cathedral bells were tolled.

American Dies at the Front.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The Canadian casualty list issued tonight includes the following names of Americans:

Died of Wounds—James Dotelly, Elmira, N. Y.

Wounded—J. Cairney, Topeka, Kan.; W. J. McKeon, New York City.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR CRITICISED HARSHLY

Chorus of Attack Renewed by Divergent Elements in the Berlin Press.

REBUKE FOR WILSON SLUR

Theodor Wolff, Demanding Internal Reforms, Shows President Is Not a Czar.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—Germany's leading editors, in their customary Monday morning articles, deal harshly with the Government in general and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in particular. Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, reads the Chancellor a lecture for declaring through the North German Gazette that President Wilson is more of an autocrat than Emperor Nicholas was, the writer saying that President Wilson in the most important question to be decided by the United States—whether war should be declared—had to obtain a favorable vote from Congress and was unable to do anything without the approval of that body.

Herr Wolff's reference to this point is made in the course of an appeal to the German people to set about the inner reformation of the State immediately, as the most pressing task, and to join in the international task of smothering the "firebrand of demoralizing chauvinism," wherever it appears.

Eugen Zimmermann, in the Lokal-Anzeiger, which newspaper is now controlled by the pan-Germans, takes exactly the opposite tack and holds up Russia as a horrible example to those Germans who are desirous of introducing the democratic spirit into German institutions. The existing system, he declares, is responsible for Germany's brilliant victories. In closing his article with an attack on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr Zimmermann says that newspapers which are working for "bad democracy" in Germany have absolutely no support by the German people—the writer evidently choosing to ignore the size of the German Socialist party—and that these newspapers are the only defenders of the Chancellor, supporting him because they consider him the right man to fit in with their plans. Herr Zimmermann calls for a "real statesman, a man of deeds and not of words, who will put a check on these evil reformers and dam a movement which does not represent the genuine demand of the hour."

Georg Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, condemns the Chancellor for failing to declare openly and plainly Germany's war aims. Bernhard, who has been maintaining that the submarine campaign was steadily and rapidly bringing the war to a successful end, now says that Germans must recognize that if this end is to be attained by military means, it will be only after long delay, and that statesmanship must be brought into play. His belief, as intimated in this article, and more clearly defined in preceding ones, is that it is possible to conclude a separate peace with Russia by a skilful declaration of terms—an opinion in which he is now virtually alone among German publicists. The Radicals and Socialists evidently have come to the belief that only a general peace is possible, while writers in other camps naturally favor a vigorous prosecution of the war and the taking from Russia of all that imperialist Germany could desire.

KILLED IN STETTIN RIOTS.

Several Persons Were Victims of the Two Days' Hunger Demonstration.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, June 26.—According to further details given the newspaper Tijd by a resident of Gothenburg who witnessed them, the recent hunger riots in Stettin were of a most serious nature. Several persons were killed.

The riots began June 18. The mob was composed largely of women, although some men took part in the disorders. The outbreak had its origin in reports that foodstuffs had been exported. The mob plundered shops and broke windows. The police in the outlying parts of the city strenuously fought to quell the riots. One girl was reported to have been stabbed through the body with a sword. In the central part of the city the soldiers used machine guns and bayonets, and several persons are reported to have been killed near the Hansa Bridge.

The sound of firing was heard all night. Machine gun detachments were posted in various centres of the city throughout the following day. Work was generally resumed June 20.

TITLES FOR BATTENBERGS.

Marquisate of Milford Haven to be Revived for Prince Louis.

LONDON, June 26.—According to The Times, King George has revived for Prince Louis of Battenburg the dormant royal title of Marquis of Milford Haven, which was used by George II. before he ascended the Throne. Prince George of Battenburg, eldest son of Prince Louis, will be Earl of Medina, and the second son of Prince Louis will be Lord Louis Mount Batten. Prince Alexander of Teck will be known as the Earl of Athlone.

These changes are the result of King George's decision to drop all British titles of German origin.

NO AIR RAID REPRISALS, DERBY TELLS LORDS

Great Britain Will Not "Try to Imitate German Brutality."

LONDON, June 26.—No intention of yielding to the wide spread demands for reprisals on German towns, for the German air raids on England was shown in a debate on the subject today in the House of Lords.

The question having been raised by Lord Strachie, Baron Sydenham, former Chairman of the Air Board, deprecated the policy of reprisals. He said he felt sure that in future years the British would be thankful they had not lowered themselves to the level of the Germans. Furthermore, it was not generally realized that bombing reprisals of a military nature were a systematic and daily occurence behind the German lines. He invited the Government to tell the country something about these operations.

In behalf of the Government, the Earl of Derby, Minister of War, expressed the belief that the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that Great Britain should not try to imitate German brutality. He added on the authority of the head of the aircraft service in France that for every bomb the Germans dropped behind the British lines the British dropped a hundred behind the German lines. This bombing, he said, had an exclusively military object and the Government considered that nothing should be done to tie the hands of the military authorities in the employment of the aircraft at their disposal in the best way for bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

Baron Montagu of Beaulieu said it was absolute humbug to talk of London being an undefended town, and he declared that the Germans had a perfect right to raid it. He contended that the general system of air defense was at fault. What was wanted, he said, was an independent air board under a strong and single central control.

Official figures of the casualties in the London air raid on June 13 were announced yesterday. Subsequent deaths and the discovery of more bodies in debris have brought the number of dead to 91 men, 24 women, and 42 children. The injured number 220 men, 110 women, and 100 children.

Passengers who arrived yesterday at an American port from England said that German airplanes in the last raid over London had killed several hundred persons and wrecked parts of some of the best streets in the city proper. The twenty planes, they said, came from the east over Epping Forest, Chingford, Leytonstone, Stratford, and Bow Road to Whitechapel and the Bank of England, which was believed to have been the principal object of attack. Three fled over the Tower Hill, where they dropped bombs on the Mint and the Government bonded warehouses. Others flew over Leadenhall and Fenchurch Streets, wrecking shipping offices, and also over Lombard and Throgmorton Streets, opposite the London Stock Exchange. Many persons, the passengers said, were killed in Leadenhall Street.

A passenger on the American liner was traveling in the front car of a train on the Great Eastern Railway, which was just entering Liverpool Street station, filled with men and women, when bombs were dropped on the last two cars, blowing them to pieces.

Four other planes followed the course of the Thames up to Woolwich. They encountered a heavy fusillade from anti-aircraft guns and although several bombs were dropped near the arsenal none of them hit the main building. The passengers said that two of the four planes were brought down by British aviators before they could get back to the mouth of the Thames.

CANADIAN AN AIR HERO.

Flight Lieutenant Leslie Brought Down a Zeppelin.

TORONTO, Ont., June 26.—Information was cabled to newspapers here today that the aviator who brought down a German Zeppelin on May 22 off the coast of Holland, is Flight Sub-Lieutenant Robert Leckie of Toronto.

He is a native of Glasgow, but had lived in Toronto 10 years and received his preliminary training at Toronto Island in the Summer of 1915.

NEW SERBIAN CABINET.

Washington Legation Says Serb Clergy Are Ill-Treated by Bulgars.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Because of the resignation of three members of the Serbian Government the new Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows, the Serbian Legation announces:

Nicolas P. Pashitch, Prime Minister and Secretary of State.
Stoyan Protitch, Treasury.
L. Jovanovitch, Interior.
M. Ljouritchitch, Justice.
M. Ninitchitch, Agriculture.
General S. Terazitch, War.

"The Serbian bishops and clergy are all-treated in a brutal way in the Serbian provinces under Bulgarian occupation," the announcement continues.

"The Bishop Sergule is interned in a Bulgarian monastery. The Director of the theological seminary at Prizren, Steve Dimitrievitch, was ordered, with 120 of his pupils, to go afoot all the way to Sofia, and there is no news of them. The Bulgarians are inforcing their schismatic religion in Serbia and expelling the Serbian clergy from the country."

BRITISH GREETING TO OUR FARMERS

Minister of Agriculture Pays Tribute to Their Work in Winning the War.

WARNS OF STARVATION RISK

"Endurance Might Snap" if Milk Failed Through Lack of Fodder for the Dairy Herd.

LONDON, June 26.—"Discontent of the stomach is more to be feared than discontent of the brain—that is why we value the co-operation of American farmers." This statement was made by R. E. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, to The Associated Press today. "The outcome of the war," said Mr. Prothero, "may ultimately hang on the question of food supplies, and the American farmer is alloted the essential part to play in the great struggle for freedom."

This declaration, with a note of welcome to agriculturists across the sea, who are determined to use every ounce of their strength to win the war on the plowlands of the United States," was the keynote of the Minister's message to the American farmer. Discussing the moral and material effect on agriculture by the entrance of the United States into the war, Mr. Prothero continued:

"To vindicate the cause of humanity and national liberty the great democracy of the western world, true to its traditions, has taken its stand on the side of the allied peoples. In clear-cut, memorable phrases, President Wilson stated the high ideals animating the United States in joining the allied cause.

"The President in his address April 15 puts to the forefront an appeal to the farmers. He bids them to carry on to their plowlands the same spirit that animates their brother allies in trenches, on the sea, and in munitions factories. From the grim spectacles of human carnage and from the feverish race of piling up munitions the farmer stands aloof. His task is to make hills, plains, and valleys stand so thick with corn that they shall sing. Yet the man who drives a plow is helping, as is the man who shoulders a rifle. The need of food for man and beast is great whether peace is won or war prolonged."

Replying to a question as to what the United Kingdom was doing in the way of food production, Mr. Prothero said that fully one-third of the labor usually employed on the land had been taken for war work. "Short-handed, harassed by a hundred new difficulties, the farmers are doggedly struggling to increase grain production by half," continued the Minister. "Upward of 120,000 women in England and Wales, old and young, drawn from every section of the country, are toiling on land, toiling hard and unremittingly. We have quadrupled our garden plots. After a hard day's work men return to their homes to labor with their wives.

"There has been no complaint concerning breadstuffs substituted for the wheaten loaf. The situation has been accepted, and everywhere there is determination to eat within tether however short it may be. Brewing has been reduced to a minimum. This is a serious deprivation to men working at furnaces, in foundries, on harvest fields. For generations they have been accustomed to the use of beer and believe in the aid it gives them. It comes to be a part of their daily diet, and they know of no other substitute to replace it.

"We are further contemplating a drastic reduction of our livestock, so more grain may be available for human food. These privations will have to be endured, but we do not fear such shortages would mean starvation."

Mr. Prothero then discussed the value of co-operation of the American farmers, and continued:

"There is risk that the shortage of food may strain endurance to the breaking point. There is as yet no indication that we have even distantly approached that point, but endurance might snap if, for instance, the milk supply failed through inability to feed the dairy herd, because then lives of little children would be threatened. Thus there is a greater question involved in food supply than the loss of ordinary comforts of life, or even reduction in its accustomed necessities. For this reason it is a welcome relief to us to know that the United States of America are co-operating with the Allies, that they fully realize the essential part they play in this struggle for freedom, that they are bringing into their work the spirit of self-sacrifice and endurance, and that they are determined to put out the last ounce of their strength to win the war on the plowlands of the United States. Here and there God speed the plow!"

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS BACK.

Prof. Ames and Dr. Dakin to Report on War Work in France.

Professor Joseph S. Ames of John Hopkins University, who was sent to France with five other American scientists early in April by the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, returned yesterday to New York and left directly for Baltimore. The expedition was accredited to the United States Embassies in London and Paris to study hygiene, sanitation of camps, chemical explosives, photography from airplanes and dirigibles and other subjects connected with the war in Europe. Professor Ames said that he had first to make his report on aeronautics, which was his special subject, to the Advisory Commission.

Another passenger on the same steamship was Dr. H. D. Dakin, who was appointed last March, with Dr. Alexis Carrel, to have charge of the military hospital which is being constructed and equipped by the Rockefeller Foundation on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, which is to be ready early in July.

Dr. Dakin went over to France in April to consult with Dr. Carrel, with whom he worked during 1915 and 1916 as a bacteriologist. The antitoxins discovered by Dr. Dakin in his experiments at the Heter laboratory of New York, of which he is director, are now being used generally by Surgeons of the allied forces in France. Dr. Dakin will make his report to the Rockefeller Foundation.

ABSOLVES THE VATICAN FROM GERLACH'S GUILT

Italian Court Finds That the Austrian Did His Spy Work Elsewhere.

PARIS, June 26.—The judgment of the Italian court which tried Mgr. von Gerlach, the Austrian prelate who was formerly private chamberlain to the Pope, on a charge of espionage, found him guilty, and, although he had left Italy long ago, sentenced him to imprisonment for life, has now been published. It shows that the court found that none of the acts of which Mgr. von Gerlach was accused were committed within the Vatican or other places occupied by the Holy See, which was entirely absolved from knowledge of any of the occurrences under examination.

The court says it did not consider it necessary to examine the question of the immunity of the diplomatic courier of the Vatican, or the extra-territoriality of the places occupied by the Holy See, as the evidence fully established the fact that the accused prelate carried on his illicit activities clandestinely and by his own means without having anything to do with the Vatican.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 26.—Great satisfaction is felt here at the severe sentences passed upon Mgr. Gerlach and others implicated in the trial for high treason, which lasted two months. Interest centres upon the sentence of Gerlach, who until his escape from Rome lived inside the Vatican, protected by the privileges of extra-territoriality enjoyed by the Holy See, and of Ambrogetti, who was a Vatican official.

The military court which conducted the trial once more proclaimed through the sentence that, while Italy keeps her pledges to respect and protect the complete liberty of the Pontiff and officials of the Papacy in their spiritual offices, she cannot allow the Vatican to become the instrument of anti-patriotic intriguers.

The Pope, who had a special affection for Gerlach and had professed belief in his innocence, was much agitated when he learned of his heavy sentence. Even now he isn't convinced, but thinks the verdict due to a misunderstanding. He repeats often: "Gerlach was always so jolly and seemed so frank and loyal!"

Regret is expressed that both Gerlach and Pomarici succeeded in escaping from the country.

Investigation of Mgr. von Gerlach's activities was begun in Rome after the Italian battleships Benedetto Brin and Leonardo da Vinci were blown up and one of the plotters, an Italian named Amerogetti, was reported to have confessed that he was the financial agent of Mgr. von Gerlach. A Berlin dispatch last January reported the latter's arrival at Lugano, Switzerland, after having, it was said, been forced to leave Rome.

CAMORRA INFORMER A HERO.

Abbatemaggio Promoted for Bravery in the Italian Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 26.—"I will return home cleansed of my faults or die," said Gennaro Abbatemaggio, the informer in the famous Cuocolo trial, on the occasion of the distribution of medals and promotions by the Duke d'Aosta to the Mantua Brigade, which distinguished itself in the last advance. "I wanted to volunteer to redeem myself and become again an honest man. I have now been promoted corporal for having kept my machine gun going for a long time in an advanced and difficult position at Lucatif. I am happy today; even the Duke shook hands with me."

Gennaro Abbatemaggio dealt the Camorra society what was at that time regarded as a death blow when in 1911 he turned informer against members of the organization who were accused of the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife. He was then 28 years old and had belonged to the Camorra since he was 19. He confessed that he himself had taken part in a large number of murders and robberies in company with Cuocolo and other members of the society. Cuocolo and his wife were murdered because they had informed on other members of the organization, with whom there had been quarrels over loot.

In a statement of 20,000 words Abbatemaggio revealed the inner history of a decade of the society's preying. Not only soldiers but civil officials and priests were involved in his statement. He told of the division of Naples and other Italian cities into districts, each of which was alloted to some part of the Camorra. He told how the Camorra was divided into a higher and lower sect, the Alta, or higher, concerning itself with large affairs, such as assassinations, political intrigues, and big robberies; the Bassa, or lower, with smaller blackmail and petty robberies. There were, he said, two Camorristi for each of the twelve districts into which Naples was divided; each Camorrista had under him forty-eight picciotti. Abbatemaggio began his career of crime as a picciotto, but was promoted to be a Camorrista.

Because he gave evidence for the Crown, he was not punished. About a year and a half ago he enlisted as a private in the Italian Army.

"OLD FRITZ" PLEASED.

Kaiser Says Troops' Deeds Find Favor in Elysian Fields.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Emperor William, on June 21, in reviewing troops on the Western front, made a speech in which, according to a Berlin telegram today, he said:

"I express to the troops gathered here my fullest appreciation of their conduct and my firm confidence that they as hitherto, whenever they may be employed, will, trusting in God, do their duty and succeed in gaining the peace for the Fatherland, which we need for its further development."

In conclusion the Emperor is quoted as saying:

"I am especially delighted to be able once more to congratulate the well-tried Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth of Hohenfriedeberg fame. When in the late Summer of 1916 I sent the Borecki squadron to Rumania, I gave it on the way my order to maintain at all costs the old tradition wherever it might be and to gain fresh laurels if possible. The regiment fulfilled the expectations of its supreme war lord and accomplished deeds which will please 'Old Fritz' up there in the Elysian fields. May it keep this up. We shall not let loose our hold until a happy peace is gained."

AID FRENCH VICTIMS OF GERMAN HORDES

Americans and British Help in Cultivating 250,000 Acres Ravaged by Invader.

RELIEF WORK SYSTEMATIC

243 Villages and Hamlets Must Be Restored—35,000 Persons Were Left Destitute.

FRENCH FRONT, June 11, (Correspodence of The Associated Press.)—American, French, and British civilians are working in closest co-operation with the French military and civil authorities in restoring the lands devastated by the Germans when they hurriedly quit the lines they had held for two years from Noyon to the Somme. The Associated Press correspondent, after visiting Noyon, the city adopted by Washington, went through the entire district and observed what was being done.

Others have followed the example of the Federal capital and have devoted their energies to the succor of particular localities. For instance, the American Fund for French Wounded has stepped aside from its original idea and taken full charge of the hamlet of Behericourt, with its 125 remaining inhabitants, all of whom were in the greatest distress. American women have seen to it that all these poor people are provided with their most necessary requirements in the way of food and clothing.

Comtesse de Chabrannes La Pallice has taken to herself the hamlet of Maucourt, of which only heaps of bricks and stones remain, and will rebuild it.

Doctor Baron Henri de Rothschild has opened a food and clothing depot at Noyon, to which he sends everything necessary to keep life going to any applicant in any part of the afflicted district.

All this, however, is but a drop in the ocean when it is realized that there are 243 villages and hamlets spread over the French zone alone of the country which the Germans before their retreat tried to make into a desert. One hundred of these small communities are now just heaps of stones and bricks without one habitable room or cellar among them, while of the remainder one-third were partly demolished and the rest only slightly.

In this region 35,000 old men and women and children under 15 years were left without shelter or food by the Germans. Some 12,000 of these were sent immediately to the interior of France, where some of them joined their relatives.

The military authorities have grappled in masterly way with the great problem which confronts them of providing for a large destitute community immediately behind the lines, where a shield of French flesh and steel was holding back the Germans from a possible return, to work to re-organize the country and its people. The first step was to provide food, and this was done through the military commissariat, as there was no means of civilian transport of supplies from other parts of France.

Then came the question of putting in cultivation again the 250,000 acres of agricultural land comprised in the French zone. It was late in the season, but a practicable scheme was at once formulated and put into effect. Officers of high rank were placed in charge. The devastated country was divided into seven parts, and composed of twenty-five communes, and each under an officer with skilled aids. Horses were lent by the army, broken plows and harrows were repaired by motor mechanics of the army, seeds of all kinds were procured and work on the land was begun. For this manual labor was necessary, and this was found among the many peasants and small farmers in the ranks.

Thirty American tractors were found lying idle in a depot not far from the stricken district, and these were transported to the places where they could be most useful and put to work. The labor was dangerous owing to the presence of unexploded shells under the surface of the fields, but only one accident has occurred from this cause.

In this way about 4,000 acres have been ploughed and sown with grain and grass, and another 2,500 acres ploughed and cleared of weeds, while with the help of American, English, and French donors every family has been provided with seeds and roots to form a truck garden, with the result that sufficient produce is expected to make the community self-supporting.

The Germans had also cultivated a considerable tract of land and sown it before their hurried departure, but with only partial success, for at fewest 2,500 acres will produce crops this season.

In the meantime houses are being repaired where possible, and temporary shacks erected where no habitation exists. Schools have been opened, military doctors attend the sick, a postal service has begun, and so far as possible life is being made endurable for the thousands who suffered so much during the German occupation and virtually lost everything they possessed when the invaders departed.

No Call to Revise Treaties Yet.

LONDON, June 26.—Foreign Secretary Balfour said in the House of Commons today he understood Albert Thomas, member of the French Cabinet, who has just returned from Russia, had been informed by the Russian Government of its intention to suggest the convocation of a conference of the Allies to revise the agreements concerning their war aims, with the exception of the London agreement in which the Allies covenanted not to conclude a separate peace. The British Government thus far has received no communication from the Russian Government on this subject.

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ASSAILS WATERWAY BILL.

Conducting Lone Filibuster, Madden Calls $27,000,000 Budget Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Arraigning the $27,000,000 River and Harbor Appropriation bill as a waste of public funds, Representative Martin B. Madden, an Illinois Republican, conducted a one-man filibuster for a time today during the consideration in the House of that measure. Mr. Madden attacked paragraph after paragraph in the bill. Members attempted to shout him down with loud cries of "Vote, vote." The Illinois member asserted angrily that he would not be taken off his feet by the clamor.

"The Red Cross recently appealed for $100,000,000 and has received it from the American people," said Mr. Madden. "While the people were subscribing this $100,000,000 their representatives in this House were considering a $27,000,000 River and Harbor Appropriation bill which is unnecessary and which will add to their burdens. The bill is put forward as a war measure; this claim has no evidence to back it."

Mr. Madden said it was "shameful" to pass a river and harbor budget of this size during war. The House, however, showed no disposition to eliminate any of the items of the bill; amendments offered by Mr. Madden were rejected.

Representative Frear of Wisconsin assailed the appropriations for the Mississippi River, asserting that we are pouring millions annually into the Mississippi, while any honest man must admit that the commerce on that river is not what it should be and does not justify our expenditure."

ASKS ABOUT OUR TROOPS.

British M. P. Wants to Know Under Whose Command They Will Be.

LONDON, June 26.—Asked by Joseph King, Liberal member for North Somerset, in the House of Commons today whether "the American soldiers now on the western front are under the supreme command of the French generalissimo or General Haig or the American General Henry William Forster, Financial Secretary of War, replied:

"The American Government will doubtless make suitable announcement as to the disposal of their forces when they consider it opportune to do so."

Continuing to question the Secretary, Mr. King asked:

"Does that imply that he doesn't know what the answer is?"

"No, it does not imply that," Mr. Forster answered. "It means I do not think it desirable to say."

Joseph King, M. P., was last heard of as the defendant in a Government prosecution under the Defense of the Realm act for having communicated to a German propagandist here confidential information as to mishaps behind the British lines in France. He was heavily fined.

EXPLAINS CONVICT'S DEATH.

Casale Forcibly Fed After Refusing to Eat, Principal Keeper Says.

TRENTON, June 26.—James H. Mulherin, principal keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, has an entirely different version of the death of Frank Casale from that told in a letter by Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee on Institutions of the Citizens' Union to President William B. Dickson of the Prison Inquiry Commission named by Governor Edge. According to the Hopkins letter, Casale was brutally beaten by keepers for alleged insubordination and died on June 9 from the effects of blows by blackjacks.

Casale attacked a keeper, according to Mulherin, and knocked him almost senseless. This fact was brought to the attention of Prosecutor Devlin and the prisoner was indicted. Upon his release from solitary confinement he threatened a keeper if he dared come into his cell. Mr. Mulherin concluded Casale was insane and asked for the appointment of a commission, which later adjudged him insane.

On the day Casale was taken to the hospital he had clubbed a fellow-prisoner with a fork, the principal keeper asserts, and in one of his outbreaks attacked the prison physician. He said Casale had refused to eat and it was necessary to feed him by force.

FUR COATS A BATTLE GOAL.

How Five Old Serbs Coveted and Won Three Bulgars' Warm Clothes.

"Occasionally the drama of war takes on an intimate, almost a neighborly touch in the Balkans," says the National Geographic Magazine. "Five cold men of the Choumadja division became aware last Winter that in the Bulgarian dugout just opposite their post, not fifty feet away, three four-coated officers often met.

"'Let us get the fur coats,' said the five cold Serbs.

"The story of the getting is too long to be told here. But during the two weeks in which the five cold men intrigued and manoeuvred for those three fur coats their entire regiment became aware of the play and watched it as one might a particularly entertaining movie. In the end the five cold men succeeded. Lives were lost on both sides, but that is beside the point. From the Colonel down the men of that regiment rejoiced over the strategy of the five cold men. The remainder of the Winter they luxuriated in fun. The bitter winds of Dobrapolyi Mountain had no terrors for them."

KUT DISASTER DUE TO INCOMPETENCE

Continued from Page 1.

ernment. Transport and medical services are indicated as the weakest spots in the expedition, the lack of transport preventing reinforcements from reaching Kut in time. For "the lamentable breakdown" of the technical services the responsibility is attributed to Surgeon General H. G. Hathaway, who "showed singular unfitness for the high administrative office he held."

In a general review of the operations under adverse conditions, the report says:

"In our judgment no praise can be too high for the gallantry and spirit shown by officers and men of all ranks of the British and Indian armies under this accumulation of difficulties."

The report recommends as most desirable that the governing machinery of the Indian army should be so reformed as to enable it to be a help to and not a drag on the fighting capacity of the armies it controls, and that the aim of administrative reform in India, certainly in the military departments, should be the devolution of responsibilities and duties from the overcentralized bureaucracy of the supreme Government at Simla.

The signatories to the report are Lord George Hamilton, Earl Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Archibald Williamson, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, General Sir Neville Lyttelton, and John Hodge, Minister of Labor.

Commander Josiah Clement Wedgwood, M. P., who is a member of the Mesopotamia commission, issued a separate report in which he says:

"It is Lord Hardinge and Sir Beauchamp Duff whom I cannot merely charge with honest error. Throughout they seemed to me to have shown little desire to help and some desire actually to obstruct the energetic prosecution of the war."

Summing up, Commander Wedgwood finds that the principal responsibility rests on the Government of India, and that no blame can be attached to any one, civil or military, in England for the initiation or sanction of the advance on Bagdad. He recommends putting the Indian Army under control of the War Office in London.

CANADIANS TAKE TOWN NEAR LENS

Continued from Page 1.

been heavy, according to The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters. "Prisoners," he adds, "say that they had been promised peace definitely by September."

The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

Further information, regarding the operations carried out by us last night northeast of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, shows that all our objectives were gained with little loss. Twenty-seven prisoners were taken. Two hostile counterattacks, delivered with considerable strength, were driven off.

During the day our progress south of Lens continued. Our troops extended their gains. Enemy positions astride the Souchez River on a front of two miles to a depth of 1,000 yards passed into our possession. We have occupied the village of La Coulotte.

As a result of a raid attempted by the enemy last night west of La Bassée, twelve German prisoners were left in our hands.

In the air fighting yesterday two German airplanes were brought down, three other hostile machines were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

A dispatch from Canadian headquarters gives some details of today's advance.

"Canadian troops entered the village of La Coulotte this morning. The Germans have withdrawn in this neighborhood from a line about one and three-quarter miles long.

"The German retirement ceased during the night. Patrols sent out opposite Mericourt and to the south found the enemy's front line strongly held. The Germans have made huge craters at all cross roads in Avion and leading toward Lens. These craters did not exist forty-eight hours ago.

"Patrols were pushed out which reached the summit of Reservoir Hill without opposition and pushed on down the eastern slope, and the strong Lens outpost was effectively occupied. Meanwhile, south of the Souchez River the Canadians pushed forward on the heels of the retiring Germans. Railway embankments east of Lens Electric Station were occupied. The advance was then continued. As night fell, strong parties were sent out to consolidate the positions occupied and patrols were pushed out with the object of keeping in touch with the Germans."

The official statement, issued early today by the War Office, says:

"There was a successful local operation last night northwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, resulting in the capture of a number of German prisoners.

"A hostile raiding party was replused in the night west of La Bassée.

FRENCH STORM HILL NORTH OF THE AISNE

Capture Positions Near Hurtebise in a Surprise Attack—Take 300 Prisoners.

PARIS, June 26.—In a brilliant attack last night northwest of Hurtebise farm, north of the Aisne, the French carried a strongly organized German position, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and taking over 300 prisoners.

The attack was in the nature of a surprise, and therefore was preceded by a short but violent bombardment. The first German line was carried in a few moments, and all the objectives of the attack were attained. The Germans immediately threw large forces into counterattacks against the wings of the French position, but these efforts were broken up by the Allied fire.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

After a short bombardment last evening our troops made a brilliant attack northwest of Hurtebise against a strongly organized position of the enemy. All our objectives were attained. In a few moments we carried the German first line.

Counterattacks delivered by the enemy at both ends of this position, supported by a violent artillery bombardment, were broken up by our fire. The enemy, surprised by the rapidity of our attack, suffered heavy losses, and left in our hands more than 300 prisoners, including ten officers.

Several enemy surprise attacks on outposts in the region of Tahure and in the Argonne were broken up by our fire.

Tonight's statement says:

The day was calm save in the region of the Laffaux mill, where the artillery fighting was quite active, and in the region of Rheims, which was violently bombarded.

French Driven Back, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The French troops which penetrated the German lines northwest of Hurtebise, on the Aisne front, were subjected to a counterattack and ejected from the greater part of the positions they had occupied, Army Headquarters announced today.

Great quantities of ammunition are being expended in artillery fire along the front held by Crown Prince Rupprecht, (the British front in Belgium and Northern France,) the statement declares.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—Artillery duels are in progress at some places along the front, entailing a great expenditure of munitions. The fire was directed against infantry positions in isolated sectors only, and then chiefly with the purpose for preparing of reconnoitring thrusts. These reconnoissances led to trench fighting in several instances.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Near Vauxaillon a strong French fire was directed against the trenches which have been firmly in our hands since the fighting of June 20 and 21. After a lively artillery engagement the French attacked the high position recently captured by us northwest of Hurtebise Farm. In spite of the severe losses which the storming waves of the enemy suffered under our fire, he penetrated our lines at some places. Immediate counterattacks drove him from a majority of the occupied positions.

Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery activity in other sectors on the Aisne and Champagne fronts was very lively. An enterprise by one of our thrusting detachments southeast of Tahure was carried out with the success intended.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—There is nothing special to report.

During aerial encounters Captain Baron von Richthofen was successful in overcoming during the last two days his fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, and fifty-sixth opponents, and Lieutenant Allmenroeder yesterday overcame his thirtieth opponent.

THREE AIRMEN FIGHT TEN.

British Bring Down One and Two Others Are Seen to Fall.

LONDON, June 26.—Three British naval airplanes fought a battle with ten German machines, over Flanders, on Monday. An official account of the fight says one and probably three of the Germans were driven down. All the British airmen returned safely.

The announcement follows:

"In the course of a patrol on Monday three naval airplanes encountered and engaged ten enemy machines, in the vicinity of Roulers. They fought for sixteen minutes and brought down one enemy in flames. It is believed two others were driven down out of control, but clouds interrupted the view. Our machines returned safely."

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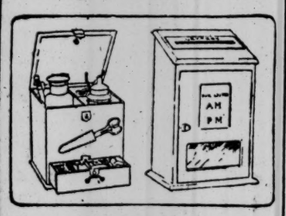
Rose basket, closely woven tan wicker, fitted with scissors and spool of wire, wicker handle; 21x11 inches, patent cloth lining.....$7.50

Packing Cabinet--Mail Box



Packing cabinet (at left) colored morocco leather; paste, mucilage, twine, rule, screw-driver, nails, chisel, awl, gimlet, hammer, etc. Size 9x8x 8¼ inches high.....$27.00

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GROSS NEGLECT IN CRUGER CASE

Continued from Page 1.

case of Ruth Cruger except to the extent that two other detectives were assigned to work with him, whereas he usually worked alone or with one other man.

The detective then admitted that early in his investigation of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger he formed the theory that she had left her home voluntarily or through fear of some one. He based this theory, he said, on the story of a taxicab driver that he had driven a man and a girl who might have been Ruth Cruger from the vicinity of Alfredo Cocchi's shop to a subway station, and on the fact that he had found nothing suspicious about Cocchi or his shop. And he admitted that he stuck to this theory until Cocchi himself disappeared.

Clung to False Theory.

Commissioner Wallstein, by his questions, sought to establish that Lagarenne's method of handling a case was unintelligent and inefficient, that in the Ruth Cruger case his theory was not supported by sufficient evidence and reason to justify it as a working hypothesis, that in clinging to this theory until the time of Cocchi's disappearance he and his associates disregarded valuable evidence and failed to perform essential work that might have prevented Cocchi's escape and discovered Miss Cruger's body, and that, despite Lagarenne's statement that he suspected Cocchi after his disappearance, both Lagarenne and Detective Sergeant McGee continued to cling to their original theory that Ruth was "a runaway girl" and to disregard evidence and neglect investigation that might have upset their theory.

Lagarenne testified that he did not receive his assignment to the Cruger case until 2 P. M. on Feb. 14, or twenty-four hours after Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and that on the 15th he and Dillon were told to search Cocchi's cellar "because Mr. Cruger asked it." He said that a search of the premises where a missing person was last known to have been was "very unusual" unless there was previous evidence that a crime had been committed, and admitted that if it had not been for Mr. Cruger's insistence the search would never have been made. He drew a distinction between a "missing person case" and a "crime case" and agreed with Commissioner Wallstein that a missing person case might turn out to be a crime case, but insisted that he could not work on the theory that a "missing person case" was a "crime case" until he had evidence of crime thrust upon him by the discovery of the missing person dead or alive under conditions to indicate that a crime had been committed. His explanation caused Commissioner Wallstein to say:

"Well, isn't that working in a circle? In the case of Ruth Cruger you had to find the body before you looked for a crime and you had to find a crime before you could look for the body?"

Lagarenne could not follow this reasoning and, in apparent disgust and confusion, replied, "Yes, Commissioner."

Lagarenne insisted that when Cocchi disappeared within forty-eight hours after Ruth's disappearance he began to suspect that Cocchi knew something of the girl's whereabouts. A search for Cocchi was made, and, according to a report by Sergeant McGee, the man was found in Bologna on June 4.

"Did you recommend," asked Mr. Wallstein, "that Cocchi be questioned or kept under surveillance in Italy?"

"No," answered Lagarenne. "I had no reason to do that."

"But by that time," insisted the Commissioner, "you suspected him of knowing something of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, didn't you?"

"I can't explain it, but I didn't do it," answered the witness, repeating, however, that he was suspicious of Cocchi.

Cocchi's Character Not Doubted.

Commissioner Wallstein returned to the time immediately following Miss Cruger's disappearance, and asked Lagarenne whether he had then made inquiries concerning the character of Cocchi and his motor-cycle shop before Cocchi's disappearance, on Feb. 15. The detective replied that he had not, and, in ordinary cases, would not make such inquiries about the places and people known to have been last in association with missing persons. He further admitted that he had seen and talked with Cocchi within a few hours after Miss Helen Cruger had told him of finding Cocchi's shop closed and padlocked throughout the morning following Ruth's disappearance, and yet he had not even asked Cocchi to explain why his shop had been closed. He offered as an excuse the fact that several persons had told him that Cocch frequently closed his shop while doing outside jobs, but later admitted that he had received this information after Cocchi's disappearance and had not had the benefit of it when he neglected to question the man about Miss Cruger's discovery. He said that Cocchi's apparent frankness with him had disarmed suspicion.

Commissioner Wallstein also brought out that in Lagarenne's "D. B. 5" report on Feb. 16, which was after Cocchi's disappearance and after Lagarenne, by his own admission on the stand, began to suspect Cocchi, the detective made no mention of the evidence incriminating Cocchi discovered by Miss Cruger, nor his own suspicions of Cocchi, but, instead, stuck to his original theory and recorded his conclusion that the girl who went in the taxicab was no doubt the missing Ruth Cruger."

Report Useless.

Commissioner Wallstein here obtained Lagarenne's admission that he had left out of his report facts which he, with his theory, did not consider important, but which another mind might have considered important. The Commissioner expressed his opinion that Lagarenne's report to his superiors was "useless for the purpose of superiors.

Despite the evidence pointing to Cocchi's connection with the disappearance of Ruth which Miss Helen Cruger discovered, Lagarenne repeated that he "had no reason to suspect Cocchi," and therefore could not keep the man under surveillance, or proceed against him in any way. He said that if Cocchi's shop had been a grocery store and he had heard of its being closed on the morning following Ruth's disappearance, he would have suspected Cocchi, but that there was nothing suspicious in a motor cycle shop's being closed, and, at this point, with a sudden freshening of memory, he said that, before Ruth Cruger's disappearance, he, when passing on a street car, had sometimes seen Cocchi close his shop and go away on a motor cycle. But he admitted, a moment later, that he had not been able to tell, from a street car, whether Cocchi left his shop locked and unattended when he went away. He was finally able to give no reason satisfactory to Commissioner Wallstein to explain why he had failed to investigate Miss Helen Cruger's report that she had found the shop closed.

Commissioner Wallstein took up the search which Lagarenne and Dillon made of Cocchi's shop before the mechanic's disappearance, and after Mr. Cruger had insisted upon the search being made. Lagarenne said that at his request Cocchi moved motor cycles, opened drawers, and conducted them through his place of business, apparently with nothing to conceal. The detective admitted, however, that he had not attempted to move the tool chest under which Cocchi had cut through the floor of the cellar to bury Ruth Cruger's body, that he had not opened several small lockers found closed; that he had not inspected a large steam pipe to see whether evidence of crime had been stuffed into it, and that he had not examined large wrenches and other implements with which a murder might have been committed and which might have borne blood or other evidences of crime.

Only a Superficial Search.

Commissioner Wallstein became impatient with the witness and the witness became dogged. He admitted that he went into the cellar to look for evidences of crime, and then had not searched thoroughly for criminal evidences because he had no reason to believe that a crime had been committed. He would not move from this position.

"You admit," said the Commissioner, "that one of the wrenches might have had blood on it and you would not have discovered that fact, don't you?" Lagarenne admitted it.

"You admit," continued Mr. Wallstein, "that some of Ruth Cruger's clothing or her skates might have been concealed in one of the closed lockers or the pipe and you would not have found it, don't you?" Again Lagarenne's admission was recorded.

"In fact, then," said the Commissioner, "you looked for evidences of crime wherever one would put them if he was not anxious to conceal them, and you did not look for evidences of crime wherever one would put them if he was anxious to conceal them. You went into the shop to look for evidence of crime, but you did not think you should look for evidence of crime until you found evidence of crime."

Lagarenne replied that he had made as thorough a search as he thought necessary.

On Feb. 26 Lagarenne made an official report, in which he said that "Cocchi was a man who attended to his business and bore a good reputation." Yet in the police files Commissioner Wallstein found a memorandum in Lagarenne's handwriting, dated Feb. 24, which told of Mrs. Margaret Powers's statement that in November, 1916, she had been insulted by Cocchi, who had put his hands upon her and asked her to kiss him.

This report and this memorandum were called to Lagarenne's attention, and he was asked what was the basis of the favorable report on Cocchi's character. He said that a Russian, a German, several motor cycle policemen, and others had made statements in Cocchi's favor, but he admitted that none of these witnesses was likely to know Cocchi, who was an Italian, very intimately. Mr. Wallstein wanted to know why the testimony of Mrs. Powers had been ignored in the report, but Lagarenne evaded an answer.

"As a matter of fact," said the Commissioner, "did you not include in the report evidence that fitted in your theory about Ruth Cruger's disappearance and Cocchi's blamelessness, and disregard all evidence that did not fit in your theory?"

Clings to "Runaway Girl" Theory.

"No," said the detective.

"Well," pursued Mr. Wallstein, "can you give any better explanation of why Mrs. Powers's testimony was ignored?"

"No," said the witness sullenly.

Commissioner Wallstein reminded Lagarenne of his admission that he began to suspect Cocchi when the man disappeared on Feb. 15, and then produced a record signed by Lagarenne of a communication sent by Detective McGee to Philadelphia on Feb 25, in which it was said that Ruth Cruger was wanted as "a runaway girl." The Commissioner submitted this as further evidence that Lagarenne and his associates were still clinging to their original theory and disregarding all others.

Lagarenne admitted that, although Ruth Cruger's disappearance was reported to the Fourth Branch Bureau on the night of Feb. 13-14, he did not receive his assignment to the case until 2 P. M. on Feb. 14, and the general police alarm for the girl was not sent out until the morning of Feb. 15. He said that there was no rule about when a general alarm should be sent out, bt that if it reached headquarters on any day after the routine general alarm sheet was printed in the morning, it was held until the next morning.

Commissioner Wallstein took up the rumor that motorcycle policemen protected Cocchi because he was their go-between in graft collections, but he obtained no evidence tending to establish this point. The extent of Lagarenne's admissions was that several motorcycle policemen had told him after Cocchi's disappearance, not before, that they knew the Italian and thought him to be a responsible business man. He said that he had never been personally associated with either the motorcycle policemen or with Cocchi, and had not even known Cocchi before Ruth Cruger's disappearance. He said, also, that he had never had a friend who was also a friend of Cocchi. He had never heard, he said, of reports that motorcycle policemen sometimes collected graft from traffic law offenders until Assistant District Attorney Dooling began his police investigation on Feb. 28.

Mr. Wallstein brought out from the witness that he did not carefully check up the story of the girl who got into the taxicab with Cocchi's story of Ruth Cruger's arrival and departure from his shop, although he accepted both stories as the basis of his theory of Ruth's disappearance.

Uniformed Policemen Ignored.

Lagarenne admitted that, in his year's work on cases of missing persons, he had never questioned uniformed policemen whose posts were in the vicinity of the places where the missing persons were last seen. Commissioner Wallstein sought this information in connection with the testimony given earlier by Policeman Benjamin Koberlein to the effect that, when he was on patrol duty last November, Mrs. Powers complained to him of having been insulted in Cocchi's shop.

Koberlein testified that he had gone to Cocchi's shop when Mrs. Powers complained to him, but had found the place closed. He advised her, he said, to make a complaint in court the next morning, and did nothing further in the case. He testified, too, that his own wife had been spoken too insultingly by some one in front of the shop when she had passed there shortly before Mrs. Powers had had her experience. Koberlein did not remember these incidents, he said, when he heard Cocchi's name and shop mentioned in February in connection with Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and so did not report them to the detectives on the case.

The only other witness of the day was J. Arthur Kilpatrick, a private detective who worked on the case in the interest of the Cruger family for a few days following Ruth's disappearance. His testimony corroborated some of that given on Monday by Miss Helen Cruger, and in addition, he mentioned that Miss Helen had told him that she had advised Ruth not to take her skates to Cocchi's shop to be sharpened and recommended that she go with them to the Notlek Rink, where she had had her own skates sharpened satisfactorily. Kilpatrick did not ask Miss Cruger why she had advised against Cocchi's shop, but expressed his opinion that Miss Helen had felt "a natural repugnance" for the place.

Kilpatrick also testified that a police detective had told him that motor cycle policemen were among Cocchi's customers and friends, but he could not remember what detective had imparted this information, or the additional item that Cocchi was "a good fellow" and "a reputable chap." He said at first that Detective Dillon of the Fourth Branch Bureau had been his informant, according to his best recollection, but when Commissioner Wallstein had Dillon, Lagarenne, and McGee lined up before him, he said that it was none of them.

The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when, it is expected, other police detectives who worked on the Cruger case will be examined.

COCCHI AGAIN QUESTIONED.

American Embassy Awaits Information as to Naturalization.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 26.—Judge Zucconi interrogated Alfredo Cocchi again today, but thus far he has not made public a detailed report of the confession of Cocchi. Even Signor Venturini, Cocchi's attorney, has been unable to learn all that his client has told the Judge.

An important point concerning Cocchi which has not yet been cleared up is whether he is a naturalized American and whether the United States has the right to request his extradition on grounds independent of those under which the Italian Government interprets its extradition treaty with the United States.

The American Embassy in Rome has not yet received any official statement as to whether Cocchi is a naturalized American.

Asks Italian Court to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Governor Whitman has asked the State Department to ask for delay in the action of the Italian court in the case of Alfredo Cocchi, the object being to learn whether Cocchi can be brought to this country for trial. Every effort will be made to persuade the Italian Government to surrender the prisoner, but it is realized that this will be difficult, in view of the refusal of the Government of Italy for some years to surrender Italian subjects.

ASKS CARDINAL'S HELP TO BRING COCCHI BACK

Mrs. Humiston Also Seeks to Have Church Unseal Lips of Father Morretto.

Mrs. Grace Humiston appealed last night to the heads of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York to urge Father Gaspar Morretto, the Italian priest, to tell more of what he knows of the Ruth Cruger case—that is, to tell more of what Alfredo Cocchi, the self-confessed murderer, told him. Mrs. Humiston also asked the Church authorities to use their influence to get Cocchi back to the United States.

Mrs. Humiston, after enlisting the assistance of Val O'Farrell, the detective, went to the Archiepiscopal residence in Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon to see the Cardinal. The Cardinal was not there; he was in retreat at St. Joseph's Academy at Dunwoodie, Westchester County. Obtaining an automobile from a woman interested in the Cruger case, she sped to Dunwoodie. There she had an hours' conference with Mgr. Mooney, the Vicar General of the Archdiocese, and Mgr. Dunn, the Chancellor. When she returned to New York Mrs. Humiston said that the Church authorities had promised to render her all assistance in obtaining the return of Cocchi. It was Mrs. Humiston's idea that because of the statement by Cocchi in his confession in Bologna that he had spent two days and nights at the residence of Father Morretto in Charlton Street, and the priest's denial that he had done so, the Church authorities would be doubly interested in getting Cocchi back.

"Father Dunn and Father Mooney were very kind," said Mrs. Humiston. "They said they believed it was for the good of all concerned that Cocchi be brought back.

"As for what they said about Father Morretto, I cannot be quoted. But after my conference I feel very greatly encouraged and have formulated new plans which I expect to put into operation at once."

It is the hope of Mrs. Humiston that Cocchi told Father Morretto things that might be considered as outside the confessional, and that the priest might be persuaded to lay bare some of these statements of the murder. She believes there are facts that the priest might be able to give which would be of great assistance in solving whether or not Cocchi had accomplices in the crime and whether or not there were persons who knew of it, and whether or not persons helped him to get out of the country. For instance, Mrs. Humiston points to the fact that although Father Morretto told Ruth Cruger's sister that Cocchi had not been to see him, but later admitted the murderer did visit him, as an indication of the possibility of the priest's knowing other things which might help the investigators and still not violate his confessional duties. Section 833 of the Criminal Code says:

"A clergyman or other minister of any religion shall not be allowed to disclose a confession made to him, in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practices of the religious body to which he belongs."

While Mrs. Humiston would make no statement as to any assurances given her by Mgr. Dunn or Mgr. Mooney as to Father Morretto, she did say that she had laid before the Church authorities a plea that in view of the peril to other girls and the various factors of public interest, they give her all the help in their power.

Swann Questions Priest.

Father Morretto, who is Director of St. Raphael's Society for Italian Immigrants, was questioned for more than an hour yesterday by District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, and Assistant District Attorney Rorke. Father Anthony Demo, Father Morretto's superior, was present during the examination.

The priest admitted frankly that he had not told the truth to Helen Cruger, Ruth's sister, and James McKevver, a friend of the Cruger family, when they went to him a month after Ruth's disappearance and asked if he had seen Cocchi. He told them he had not seen Cocchi for more than five years.

Why did you make such a statement when you knew it was not true?" District Attorney Swann asked.

"Because I was afraid it would cause trouble if I said anything," was the priest's reply.

Father Morretto expressed the opinion that his actions were justifiable because he regarded what Cocchi had told him as in the nature of a confession. He said that if any of Cocchi's relatives or any one else asked him about Cocchi's visit, he would not have told them. He said he would have told any public official about it, but regarded it as his duty not to tell a private individual.

Going into the details of Cocchi's visit, Father Morretto said that on the day the man came to him, he had been detained unusually late by his work on Ellis Island, and that when he entered his home he found eight or ten persons waiting for him in his reception hall. The priest said at first he did not recognize Cocchi, but later recalled that he had married him several years before, and had heard his confessions a number of times afterward.

"Was Cocchi excited?" the priest was asked.

"No," Father Morretto answered. "He seemed perfectly natural. He reminded me that he had been waiting more than two hours for me. There was nothing unusual about him that I could notice."

No Men at Immigrant House.

Father Moretto declared that Cocchi left immediately after the confession, not saying where he was going. The priest emphatically denied Cocchi's statement that he had spent two days at the immigrant house. Father Moretto made the point that no men were admitted to the immigrant house.

At the conclusion of his examination, Father Moretto, the District Attorney said, offered to aid in any way he could. He was permitted to return to his home, and two detectives who had been assigned to accompany him were recalled. District Attorney Swann laid emphasis on his statement that Father Morretto had not been asked to divulge anything Cocchi had said to him in the confessional.

The papers in the extradition proceedings were forwarded to the State Department in Washington yesterday. Detectives John Cunniff and Frank Cassassam, appointed by Commissioner Woods to bring Cocchi back to this country, will sail on the same steamship on which the extradition papers are sent to Italy.

The police yesterday investigated a letter received by Mrs. Grace Humiston from Stephen B. Smith, now a convict in Sing Sing Prison, who said that on Feb. 13 and 14, he had, at the request of Cocchi, carried several loads of earth in burlap bags from Cocchi's shop to a city dump. The writer said he believed now that this earth was from the pit which Cocchi dug in the basement to bury the body of his victim.

Smith said also that on Feb. 18 he had seen Cocchi with a companion named Trease lead a girl from the motor cycle shop to a taxicab and leave with her. He said that Trease was a Mexican from Mexico City. In order to get him out of the way because of his knowledge of the disposal of the earth, Smith said that he had been asked to go with Trease to Mexico City.

Investigators working for Mrs. Humiston said that this letter had been investigated on its arrival several days ago, and no foundation was found for the statements made in them. Smith has been in prison as a drug addict.

Smith asserted in his letter that he saw a bundle done up in burlap in the little room in the rear of Cocchi's shop and that he now believes that the body of Ruth Cruger was there and that it was another girl who was led away to the taxicab. Smith said that he told this story to Detectives Ward and Christie of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. The two detectives, who were questioned yesterday, flatly denied this.

Policeman Garrigan, who was on post near Cocchi's house, said yesterday that he had seen a motorcyclist carrying several loads of what appeared to be earth or refuse in a basket attached to a motorcycle and that the trips were apparently made along 127th Street from Cocchi's shop to the East River. Garrigan said, after seeing Cocchi's picture, that he thought Cocchi was the motorcyclist.

Police Commissioner Woods spent an hour yesterday with Mayor Mitchel, but said the Cruger case was discussed only incidentally. Second Deputy Commissioner Lord's investigation of appearances of graft among motorcycle policemen was nearing a close yesterday and it was predicted several suspensions would be announced today.

Working on Mrs. La Rue's Story.

Inspector Faurot and his detectives continued yesterday their investigation of the details of the story of Mrs. Consuelo La Rue, or Miss Louise La Rue, who is lying in Polyclinic Hospital, where she has been since she jumped from the third floor of her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street, after an attack had been made upon her by men who wanted to kill her, she said, because she had aided in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, and because she had revealed details of the white slave traffic to Mrs. Grace Humiston.

It was learned yesterday that, on June 14, the day before she jumped, four men, who talked Spanish, went to the apartment house, saying that they wanted to rent an apartment. On this pretext they entered the apartment of Mrs. La Rue, who at that time intended to leave in one or two days. The four men left, saying that they would return later to rent the apartment, but they were not seen again.

It was also learned yesterday that about a month ago five men, evidently Latin Americans, had called at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, where she had formerly lived. They asked for the present address of Mrs. La Rue and her companion, Miss Mercedes Espenosa. When told that the two had left some time before and given no future address, the five offered to pay a large sum for her present address.

Police officials and members of the staff of the District Attorney refused to discuss yesterday whether they had obtained corroboration for the story that Mrs. La Rue had been drugged, attacked, held a prisoner until she parried with diamonds worth $30,000. This, it was learned, was only a small part of the sensational tale told by the young woman.

MISSING GIRL FOUND, SOUGHT BY 75 POLICE

Eula Strateley Recognized by Detective as She Left Apartment House, but Is Silent.

The search of seventy-five policemen, requisitioned by Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller, for 16-year-old Eula May Strateley, stepdaughter of Robert Pewthers, Superintendent of the Beaumont Apartments, 730 Riverside Drive, was ended shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Detective Joseph Ryan of the Third Branch Bureau, who had carefully studied her twin sister Florence in the afternoon, recognized Eula as she left an apartment house in Broadway, near 103d Street. She readily admitted her identity.

At the West 152d Street station Mr. Weller and her stepfather questioned her at great length, but she would not tell where she had been since Sunday night. Meanwhile Thomas Cooney, a chauffeur, of 500 West 133d Street, who last saw the Strateley girl, had been arrested and was held in $10,000 bail for examination on a technical charge of abduction. The Strateley girl was held as a material witness, and Mr. Weller will continue the examination of both today.

Eula and her twin-sister, Florence, had known Cooney for some time and often went motoring with him. On Sunday afternoon, when Cooney's employer, L. A. Cruhl, returned from a trip to College Point he instructed Cooney to be ready for a trip to Coney Island that evening. Cooney asked permission to take the Strateley sisters along and this was granted. However, because of lack of room, only Miss Eula could go. Upon the return from the island, Cooney left his employer at his home and said he would take Miss Strateley to her house. When the girl failed to put in an appearance the police were notified and, disregarding the general practice of waiting twenty-four hours before starting a search, detectives checked up Cooney's movements and found he had stored the Cruhl machine at the garage nearly three hours after he should have done so. Inquiry at his home, the police said, revealed that the chauffeur had not returned.

It was well after 5 o'clock yesterday morning before he showed up. He was arrested and taken to the West 152d Street Station. District Attorney Swann, who had been notified of the girl's disappearance, had assigned Mr. Weller to the case. The report of the arrest caused Weller to request the police to transfer the prisoner to the West 100th Street house. This unusual request astonished the police, but they complied at once, only to be further surprised when the Assistant District Attorney, after questioning Cooney, asked that twenty-five detectives and fifty patrolmen be placed at his disposal in the attempt to find the girl.

According to the police, Cooney explained his delay in returning to the garage by saying that he had met a friend and had a long talk with him. While in conversation, he asserted, Miss Strateley had jumped from the car and started home, remarking that it was but a short distance. That was the last he saw of her that night, but the next morning, Cooney said, he met Miss Strateley at 1 o'clock. He was surprised, he said, when she told him that she had not been home the night before, and he tried his best to persuade the girl to go home at once.

After Mr. Weller had been reinforced by Assistant District Attorney Burke, the prosecutors said that Cooney admitted that while he knew nothing of the girl's whereabouts, he did know of a number of places where she might visit, be held, or be in hiding. It was this admission that caused the hurry call for the small army of sleuths who were sent to investigate the various addresses supplied by Cooney.

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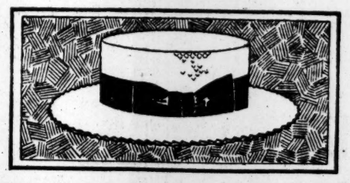

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RUSSIA'S ENVOY URGES PATIENCE

Tells the Senate Revolution Called for Reconstruction of Nation's Very Foundation.

ARMY WILL DO ITS DUTY

And Realization of Necessity of Legality Is Firmly Establishing Itself Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Russian Mission was received today in the Senate, where the Ambassador, Boris A. Bakhmetieff, made an address, which was greeted with a demonstration equaling that in the House recently when the mission appeared there. Mr. Bakhmetieff spoke generally, as he did in the House, pledging Russia's unfaltering adherence to the cause of the grand alliance against German autocracy and rejecting without qualification a separate peace. In part, he spoke as follows:

"At this moment all eyes are turned on Russia. Many hopes and many doubts are raised by the tide of events in the greatest of revolutions at an epoch in the world's greatest war. The fate of nations, the fate of the world, is at stake.

"I am not going to conceive the gravity of the situation that confronts the Russian Provisional Government. The revolution called for the reconstruction of the very foundations of our national life. The creation anew of a country of boundless expanse on distinctly new principles will, of course, take time, and impatience should not be shown in the consummation of so grand an event as Russia's entry into the ranks of free nations.

"We should not forget that in this immense transformation various interests will seek to assert themselves, and until the work of settlement is completed a struggle among opposing currents is inevitable and exaggerations cannot be avoided. Attempts on the part of disorganizing elements to take advantage of this moment of transition must be expected and met with calmness and confidence.

"Two considerations make me feel that Russia has passed the stage of the world when the future appeared vague and uncertain. In the first place is the firm conviction of the necessity of legality, which is widely developing and firmly establishing itself throughout the country. This principle is based on the fertile democratic doctrine that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and hence a strong government must be created by the will of the people.

"My latest advices give joyful confirmation of the establishment of a firm power, strong in its democratic precepts and activity, strong in the trust reposed in it by the people in its ability to enforce law and order.

"In the second place, and no less important, is the growing conviction that the issues of the revolution and the future of Russia's freedom are closely connected with the fighting might of the country. It is such power, it is the force of arms, which alone can defend and make certain the achievements of the revolution against autocratic aggression.

"There has been a period closely following the revolution of almost total suspension of all military activity, a period of what appeared to be disintegration of the army, a period which gave rise to serious doubts and to gloomy forebodings. At the same time there ensued unlimited freedom of speech and of the press, which afforded opportunities for expression of the most extreme and anti-national views, from all of which resulted widespread rumors throughout the world that Russia would abandon the war and conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"With all emphasis and with the deepest conviction may I reiterate the statement that such rumors were wholly without foundation in fact. Russia rejects with indignation any idea of separate peace. What my country is striving for is the establishment of a firm and lasting peace between democratic nations. Russia is firmly convinced that a separate peace would mean the triumph of German autocracy, would render lasting peace impossible, create the greatest danger for democracy and liberty, and ever be a threatening menace to the new born freedom of Russia.

"These rumors were due to misapprehension of the significance and eventful processes of reorganization which the army was to undergo as a result of the emancipation of the country. Like the nation, the army, an offspring of the people, had to be built on democratic lines. Such work takes time, and friction and partial disorganization must be overcome.

"One must also realize that the time has passed when the fates of nations can be decided by an irresponsible Government or by a few individuals, and that the people must shed their blood for issues to them unknown. We live in a democratic epoch where people who sacrifice their lives should fully realize the reasons therefor and the principles for which they are fighting.

"Conscious of the enormous task, the Provisional Government is taking measures to promptly restore throughout the country conditions of life so deeply disorganized by the inefficiency of the previous rulers, and to provide for whatever is necessary for military success.

"In this respect exceptional and grave conditions provide for exceptional means. In close touch with the Pan Peasant Congress, the Government has taken control of stores of food supplies and is providing for effective transportation and just distribution. Following examples of other countries at war the Government has undertaken the regulation of the production of main products vital for the country and the army. The Government at the same time is making all endeavor to settle labor difficulties, taking measures for the welfare of workmen consistent with the active production necessitated by national welfare.

"Peaceful in its intentions, striving for a lasting peace based on democratic principles and established by democratic will, the Russian people and its army are rallying their forces around the banners of freedom, strengthening their ranks in cheerful, self-consciousness, to die but not to be slaves.

"Russia wants the world to be safe for democracy. To make it safe means to have democracy rule the world."

In introducing Mr. Bakhmetieff, the Vice President said last week the Senate had "wept for little Belgium and today looks to mighty Russia in the moment of her transfiguration."

"I cannot think of Russia as the land of Alexander and Nicholas, but that of Tolstoy," said the Vice President, who was applauded when he added that he thought of this country as "of Wilson and Pershing."

Senators shook hands with all members of the commission and later, by unanimous consent, adopted a resolution by Senator Gore of Oklahoma expressing "profound satisfaction over the assurances of the determination of the Russian people in their new-found liberty and republican institutions to defend and maintain them."

"It is the earnest hope of the American Congress," the resolution adds, "that Russia will be entirely successful in concerted efforts to secure the equal blessings of an honorable and enduring peace."

Roop Talks of Russian Army

The Russky Golos, a Russian daily newspaper of this city, which is organizing the Russian colony here for the reception to be tendered the Russian commission when it reaches New York next month, has in its issue of yesterday an interview had by its special correspondent, Elias L. Dourmashkin, in Washington, with General V. Roop, military member of the commission.

A part of the interview related to the question of a separate peace, and discipline in the Russian Army.

"What do you think about the present conditions in the Russian Army?" the correspondent asked General Roop.

"Military service without discipline is unimaginable. The trouble of the first days was brought about by the fact that many could not combine the idea of liberty with strict discipline," the General replied.

He was then asked whether a separate peace between Russia and Germany was possible.

"No, most emphatically, no," was the quick response.

Speaking of the basis for the reorganization of the Russian Army, General Roop said:

"It must be democratic in the sense that every soldier must have the opportunity of advancement, a thing which was denied to him by the old régime. This will certainly increase the fighting abilities of the Russian Army."

FIGHTING IN GALICIA FORCED BY TEUTONS

Petrograd Reports Strong Attacks Repelled—Cruiser Breslau Raiding in Black Sea Again.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front—In the direction of Zlochoff and in the region of Perpelniki (Galicia) a strong enemy party, supported by artillery, endeavored to approach our trenches, but was repulsed by our rifle fire. South of Brzezany, in the region of the village of Svistelniki, (on the Narayuvka,) enemy infantry forced their way into our trenches, but a counter-attack compelled them to retire. The enemy's heavy artillery is conducting an intense fire in the region of Potuary, Ribney, and Kotov. On the rest of the front there have been fusillades.

Rumanian Front—Fusillades have prevailed. One of our airmen downed a German airplane in the region of Tchiusleya. On the River Busco enemy artillery downed one of our observation balloons.

Caucasus Front—In the region of Mount Akabah, southeast of Erzingan, Kurds attacked our positions, but were repulsed by our rifle fire. In the direction of Panjwin, (Persian front,) we occupied trenches on the River Shirwan south of Baneh.

The Turkish Black Sea Cruise.—The Breslau, (Midulu,) which has reappeared in the Black Sea after an absence of eleven months, bombarded our radio station and lighthouse on the Island of Heidonisi Monday, and after landing an armed party destroyed some buildings on the island. The Breslau then disappeared in the Bosporus, pursued by our ships.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The following bulletin was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Eastern War Theatre.—Southwest of Lutsk and between the Stripe and the Dniester the lively fighting activity continues. Russian raiding detachments were driven off on several occasions.

PARIS, June 26.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, June 25.—Quite intense cannonading on both sides took place in the region of the Vardar and the Cerna Bend, where a strong Bulgarian reconnaissance, which attempted to enter our trenches, was dispersed with rifles and grenades.

ALL LOYAL CITIZENS ALIKE TO ROOSEVELT

Resents Discrimination Against Men Born in Enemy Countries or of Enemy Parents.

NAMES MANY FIT FOR TRUST

Hopes Government Will Withdraw Order Barring All but Natives from Red Cross Service.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took up the cudgels yesterday in behalf of Americans of German, Austrian, Bulgarian or Turkish birth or parentage, who by a recent ruling of the State Department are barred from service with Red Cross units which are to work in or pass through British or French territory. In an open letter which he made public the Colonel says:

Oyster Bay, L. I., June 26, 1917.

My Dear Sir: In THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 22d and 24d instant it is stated that the United States Government has announced that in Red Cross units sent to the base hospitals of the Allies abroad, American citizens born in Germany or in Austria-Hungary, or whose parents were born in Germany or Austria Hungary, will not be allowed to serve.

I very earnestly hope that the Government will at once recede from this position. If our Red Cross units are not desired abroad, whether with the base hospitals of the Allies, or anywhere else, then we can use them purely for our people or with our own armies; but wherever we do send them, it should be on the assumption that we no more permit distinction to be made among the American personnel on the grounds of birthplace or parentage than on the grounds of creed.

Service in the Red Cross should be like service in the ranks of the army; no man worthy to serve in one should be barred from service in the other. If any spy or disloyal person is found in either, in the theatre of war, he should be hung out of hand or shot by drumhead court-martial, without mercy, whether he is of native or foreign parentage. But it is an intolerable wrong and insult to discriminate or permit discrimination between loyal and devoted Americans because of their parentage or birthplace.

I have the right to speak in this matter because I have insisted that we should take the most drastic measures against any men who act disloyally, and I hold that all men who attack our allies or uphold our enemies while we are in this war are disloyal to America. No man can be loyal to both this country and to Germany; no man can be both a German and an American; he must be either all German or all American. If he is the former, he should be turned out of the country or put in a detention camp. If he is the latter, it is an intolerable outrage not to treat him as on an exact equality with all other good Americans.

When I was President one of the men who sat in my Cabinet was born in Germany; another was a descendant of one of Blücher's Colonels. The man who has been closest to me politically for the last fifteen years is of German parentage. In this great crisis no organization has done better work than the Vigilantes; and no one of the Vigilantes has done better work than Herman Hagedorn, of German parentage.

If I had been allowed to raise the four divisions of volunteer troops which Congress authorized me to raise I would have asked that one of the divisions should be commanded by General Kuhn, the head of the War College; and another division, or else a brigade, by my old head of the Philippine Constabulary, Colonel Bandholtz. Both are of German parentage; both are Americans and nothing else, and I would eagerly and proudly have served under either. Four of the regular officers whom I have recommended for Colonels are of German parentage or descent. One of the few non-regulars whom I would have recommended for a Colonelcy, at present the Colonel of a National Guard regiment in Illinois, is of German parentage, and he told me that 85 per cent. of the men who would have come in with him were of foreign parentage. My headquarters chaplain (not of my religious creed) would have been a retired regular army officer, born in Germany; my brigade Quartermaster a man of German parentage.

These men, and many, many others like them, are fit to lead our armies in war, and to hold our highest civil offices; and they stand in the forefront of our citizenship in time of peace. Americans in every fibre of soul and body. I would gladly confide the honor of the flag to their keeping, exactly as I would gladly confide my own honor and good name to their keeping. I resent any slur on their loyal Americanism as keenly as I would resent any slur on my own; and if they, and those in heart like them from the highest to the lowest, are not fit to represent this country—in the army, in the Red Cross, in any and every capacity—at home or abroad, then no Americans are fit to represent us.

I earnestly hope that the Government will punish with alert, instant and unsparing severity any man of whatever origin who is disloyal to us or false to our allies in any position during this war; but I no less earnestly hope that the Government will refuse to permit any discrimination among true and loyal Americans because of their parentage, birthplace or creed. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

C. A. A. McGee, San Diego, Cal.

In giving out this letter Colonel Roosevelt explained that Mr. McGee is only one of scores of persons who have written to him to inquire as to the meaning of the State Department's ruling, and whether or not it has his approval. Mr. McGee was selected, the Colonel said, to receive his reply, not only because he is an old friend and loyal supporter, but an American of the purest dye, without a suspicion of German blood, and, indeed, an American ancestry as ancient as that of anybody else, for he is partly of Indian descent.

GREECE WANTS EPIRUS AS HER PRICE FOR WAR

A Clash with Italian Interests Over This as Well as at Other Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Participation by Greece in the war as an ally of the Entente nations depends upon the Allies' ability to give Greece guarantees which conflict with Italian pretensions. The immediate point of conflict between Greece and Italy is the Italian occupation of parts of Epirus, inhabited by Greeks, but which were included in Albania when the map of the Balkans was redrawn by the London Conference after the Balkan war. Italian troops have entered Greece, taken possession of the City of Janina, and instituted Italian military courts there for the trial of Greeks.

Greece, it is explained, desires the fruits of her military success in the Balkan wars and claims as a legitimate part of them all Epirus, which would include the portion of Southern Albania occupied by the Italian Army, and running roughly from the Greek-Albanian border south of Lake Crida to a point below the Bay of Aviona. It is insisted that all uncertainty will have to be cleared up before Venizelos will commit Greece to a participation in the war.

Greek and Italian aspirations come again into conflict in Asia Minor, Greece desiring Smyrna and a strip of territory along the coast in both directions from Smyrna, including the islands along the coast, all of which, Greek statesmen of all parties contend, are Greek in population and interest. Smyrna has been called the Liverpool of the Near East, and for it to pass into Greek hands would be a blow to Italian commercial interest, according to the position of the Rome Government.

Withdrawal of the Russian demand for Constantinople has removed one obstacle to Greece's entrance into the war, as Athens contends also that the Turkish capital is Greek and ought to pass into Greek hands from the Turks. At the same time Greece would not expect to get Constantinople without resistance by Russia, but it is suggested that a partial solution might be reached by the Bosporus and the Dardanelles not being awarded to either nation.

Much optimism was expressed here today over the outlook for the re-establishment of a strong, unified Government at Athens, representing all Greeks and with a singleness of purpose for the nation. M. Venizelos, it is understood, will have the support of the throne and of the members of the retiring Ministry, some of whom are expected to accept membership under the Presidency of Venizelos.

Appeals $38,270,343 Judgment.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company yesterday appealed from the judgment entered against it for $38,270,343 in favor of the Equitable Trust Company. The appeal is based on alleged errors made by the District Court.

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ON
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You may invest $100 and upward.
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Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
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"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.
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A glove for many toilettes and made to give service beyond the ordinary. After many cleansings they look well.
Made of French Kid with one pearl clasp; the full pique sewing securing added durability and style.
Nearly as many colors as a painter's palette holds—grays, blue-grays, browns in seven shades, mauves, greens, *ad infinitum.* White too, with self, black or contrasting embroidery.
2.75 a pair.
Centemeri Gloves
400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Own a Substitute Troubadour
This one won't stop at crooning love songs—it is ready to render operatic arias, patriotic melodies — and play for you when you want to dance.
Phonograph at $8.74
Carefully constructed of metal, smaller and lighter than a wooden machine—yet in no sense a toy. It is practical, cannot warp, and is not likely to be damaged. It reproduces tone with sweetness, clearness and accuracy. So light it can be carried without any trouble.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.
Outing Shoes For Men
We are showing a good assortment of these "sport" shoes ranging from white canvas oxfords at $3.49, to white buckskin oxfords at $6.94. Plenty of high cut shoes as well—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.
Cool Athletic Underwear
All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers, $1.39 garment
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Three Sizes, as follows:
28 in. $12.74 — 30 in. $13.74 — 32 in. $14.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.
Cowhide Suit Case, at $11.89

Step right along and get your vacation luggage now. Suit Case of good quality cowhide, with reinforced, sewn-on corners, brass lock, muslin lining. Pocket in top. Size 26 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.
Main Floor Photo Service
During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "lowest-in-the-city" prices.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway, and Fifth Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

RUSSELL WINS FAVOR OF WORKERS' COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1.

built upon the same foundation as that of the United States and that Russia would carry on the war until mutual aims were achieved.

COSSACKS BACK CABINET.

Congress Promises Aid in Suppressing Anarchy and Revolts.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—The Cossacks' Congress has passed a resolution expressing full confidence in the provisional Government and assuring the Government that the Cossacks throughout Russia will strongly support its efforts to suppress anarchy and attempts at a counter-revolution.

MORE REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

Congress of Councils Again Urges Army at Front to Fight.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—The Ministry of the Interior has submitted to the Provisional Government a bill establishing freedom of conscience, in which it is proclaimed that possession of civil and political rights no longer depends on religion. For a change of religion official permission will not be needed.

Another important reform provides for courts of administration for the protection of a citizen against illegalities of officials of the central Government or of local self-governing bodies.

The Minister of Public Instruction has submitted a bill proclaiming complete freedom of teaching.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree giving the right to advocates and attorneys to practice their professions.

Resolutions deprecating the attempted demonstrations of Friday and Saturday in Petrograd on the part of the Maximalists have been adopted by the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The resolutions reiterate the urgency of an appeal to the democracies of all nations to influence their Governments to adopt peace formulas based on no annexations or indemnities, and to contribute in every way possible to the convocation of an international congress of Socialists with a view to the restoration of the international solidarity of workers and the elaboration of definite conditions of peace and of measures to permit of them being put into practice.

The Congress considers it indispensable that the Provisional Government forthwith take every measure to accelerate the revision of treaties with allied Governments, with a view to categorical denunciation of any usurpation policy and putting into practice the foreign policy outlined by the democracy. They call for the speedy overhauling and democratization of the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic body.

Finally, the Congress declares that the war will not be ended by the efforts of international democracy alone. It says the Russian revolutionary democracy must in every way contribute to the reinforcement of the fighting strength of the army, which must be both offensive and defensive, because the breaking of the Russian front would mean the defeat of the revolution and prove a fatal blow to the entire cause of international democracy. The Congress especially considers that the question of an offensive should be settled exclusively from the viewpoint of purely military and strategic considerations.

MAY BAR 3,000 FINNS.

Russians Suspicious of Men Relieved from German Army.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—The Russkia Volia says that 3,000 Finnish volunteers who formerly served in the German Army are expected to attempt to enter Finland shortly. The border guard has been increased and strict orders have been issued. The newspaper regards the release by Germany of 3,000 fighters, in view of the great need of human material, as evidence of the very suspicious character of the emigration.

The Central Committee of the Finnish Social Democratic Workmen's Party has protested strongly against the non-admittance of these Finns to Finland.

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Two hundred and fifty Russian refugees from Switzerland arrived in Stockholm Sunday and proceeded on their way to Russia.

It now appears that only 35 Russian refugees from Belgium, instead of 200, as reported yesterday, have been held up by the order of the Russian Provisional Government refusing them admission to Russia. In the party are two members of the Socialist faction of the Second Duma, including M. Romanoff and M. Tatarinoff. The refugees say they telegraphed in the middle of April to M. Kerensky, Russian War Minister, and M. Tcheidse, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, asking that they be permitted to return to Russia by way of Germany. They learned some days later from the Spanish Minister at Brussels that the Russian Government had ruled a trip through Germany was not permissible. The refugees were unable, however, to return by any other route to Belgium.

Swedish Socialists have interested themselves in the cases of these refugees and are making efforts to bring about their admission to Russia.

DANCER ASKS $1,000,000.

Sues Government for Not Ousting Anarchists from Her Palace.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—Mlle. Kshesinska, the dancer and favorite of the former Emperor, has instituted suit against the Provisional Government for 2,000,000 rubles, ($1,000,000,) owing to its failure to eject the followers of Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, from her palace, which they occupied during the revolution, and the refusal of the military authorities to send troops to evict the Leninites.

The legal period for the evacuation of the palace expired today, but the Leninites decline to leave.

A dispatch from Petrograd May 29 said that, after a long process in the courts, the keys of the palace had been delivered to Mlle. Kshesinska. At that time Kshesinska complained that furs to the value of 227,000 rubles were missing from the palace.

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Victrolas up to $250.
Complete Stocks of Victor Records.
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Statements of Out-of-Town National Banks will be published in The New York Times, Friday, June 29. More national banks publish their statements in The Times than in any other newspaper.
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564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.
We are keeping our forces busy making ***Typically Summer Styles***—anticipating the needs of our patrons for July and August, by cutting up our surplus stocks of ***fresh Summer materials***—making ***Suits*** and ***Coats*** of Shantung, linen, taffeta, satin and light weight Summer serges—***Frocks*** and ***Gowns*** of flowered chiffon, handkerchief linen, organdie, French crepe, voile, dimity, gingham, Georgette crepe, charmeuse and foulard—***Skirts*** of light colored silk-tricot, Georgette satin and wash materials—***Blouses*** of batiste, voile, organdie, net and chiffon in beautiful hand-made effects, trimmed with real laces.
AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES
SUITS—COATS and **DRESSES**—that would regularly sell for $50, $65, $75, $95 to $125—at $25, $35, $55, to $65.
SKIRTS—regularly $35 and $38 at $25. $10 and $12 values at $6.
BLOUSES—regularly $15 to $40—on sale at $10, $15, $20.
CHARMING SUMMER HATS—at $15, $20, $25.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Direct Elevators, 35th St. Side
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
Fifth Floor, B'way, Front
Why Let the Temperature Stand Between Comfort and You?
When the mercury begins to mount and you feel the suit you bought this Spring growing heavier—look for real coolness and Summery smartness in one of these
TROPICAL-WEIGHT
MEN'S SUITS
(Coat and Trousers)
At $19.75
They are tailored of light weight worsteds in seasonable colorings, with silk sleeve linings. To be exact we might call them "Shell Suits," for everything that was not needed to make them hold their shape has been left out.
And—like all our clothing—these two piece suits are sold at prices less than elsewhere.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75
Men are wearing them with dark coats, and they produce a warm weather effect that is particularly smart. We have them in plain white and with stripes.
Other White Flannel Trousers, $3.96 to $10.75
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The best part of it all is that it is so inexpensive to live out there. I have all the information about the country in my office, and it is at your disposal without charge. If you can drop in, we will talk it over, or if you write a postal I will send you a mighty interesting folder on Colorado, with maps and pictures and full details about the new long-limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer excursion tickets.

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Nearly All Have Electric Starters and Modern Equipment.
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Newark, 71 Central Ave.
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2 or 3 Pass. Roadster, 4 Cyl. 25 HP, $825
2 or 3 Pass. Roadster, 4 Cyl. 30 HP, $935
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"Say did you ever feel 'em beginning to slip when yer waltzin' with yer best girl?"
—Washington Pete

Wear Shir-Gars, young man, for comfort and security. Fasten to shirt and socks.
Hold socks up.
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Dress shirt simply can't bulge.
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White Skirts	$13.50	$7.50
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CIVIC BODIES JOIN TO AID RECRUITING

Clergymen, Boy Scouts, and Suffragists in Drive to Get Men for Regular Army.

RECEPTION TO BLUEJACKETS

Recruits for the Navy Will Be Entertained on the Land Battleship in Union Square.

Ministers, military bands, boy scouts, woman suffrage committees, and ordinary patriots will continue work today in the campaign to enroll 2,600 soldiers for the regular army in New York City so that by the end of this "Regular Army Week" the city may be able to say to the nation: "We gave you a billion in Liberty bonds and were glad to do it, and now we'll show you that we're just as brave with our bayonets as we are with our dollars. You ask for men and money and we'll give you both."

Recruiting rallies were held by ministers in all parts of the city last night, and more will be held today so that the quota of New York may be given to the fighting forces before Monday. Full figures upon the enrollment of the day had not been compiled last night because rallies were held in scattered districts, but it is believed that the total will not fall much short of the expected four hundred. Officers were pessimistic yesterday afternoon because few men had been added to the 220 enrolled earlier, but they were hopeful that the estimated number would be enrolled at the night rallies after the offices and shops had been emptied of men of military age.

"The men who enroll this week will have the honor of being among the first in the field against the German hosts, and I am surprised that New York, with all its famed love of adventure and its reputation for daring manhood, had not overwhelmed the recruiting offices," said Colonel R. D. Walsh, the army recruiting officer. "There are millions in this great city; thousands of men wearing the American flag on their coat lapels pass our American standard at the recruiting offices every hour, too busy even to salute the colors. But we believe New York will respond with her men as she has responded with her money."

More than 100 recruits for the navy will assemble on the docks of the land battleship "Recruit" in Union Square this afternoon. The men will be entertained at lunch, and in the afternoon the Marine Band from the Navy Yard and several officers of the navy will come to greet the men before they "sail" for their training school at Newport.

There was a lull in recruiting at the Marine Corps Headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, but no explanation was given for the slump. No figures were given out there or at the navy recruiting station.

Brigadier General W. A. White, in charge of the British recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, called yesterday upon Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, at Governors Island. Seven recruits who have enlisted through the United States recruiting offices at San Francisco arrived yesterday at the British recruiting headquarters. They are going immediately to join the inland water transport section of the British Royal Engineers. This section has charge of all shipments of British munitions, supplies, &c., on the canals and rivers in France.

The New York National Guard in the last month has gained 6,566 men, it was announced at Divisional Headquarters yesterday. The total enlisted strength is now 34,066. The maximum to be attained by July 1, when the guard will be drafted by the War Department, is about 41,500.

"There is need of several hundred men who can drive motor vehicles," said Major Gen. O'Ryan. "There is the same need for automobile mechanics. There is an opportunity for a big drive in Brooklyn to quickly bring the regiments of the Second Infantry brigade to their maximum. Two of these commands, the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry, are now in the Federal service, and each require between 600 and 700 more recruits. The Fourteenth is within about 400 of its complement.

"A recruiting officer for each county in the State outside New York City will be designated within the next few days for the special purpose of recruiting in the rural districts, so as to afford opportunity for eligible young men who seek service abroad with New York regiments to serve with such units. The apportionment among the counties of the State of the 7,400 vacancies still existing will quickly provide the men required."

The American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts held a recruiting rally in front of the City Hall yesterday. There were boy orators, the organization's band of fifty pieces, and a drill by a picked company of the Scouts. One speaker was George Chu, a 12-year-old Chinese Scout of 3 Mott Street. The rally was under the direction of Major Gen. Daniel M. Bedell, National Treasurer of the Scouts. Twelve recruits responded to the appeals of the boys. They were escorted by the Naval Scout Band of fifty pieces to the naval recruiting station at 130 West Street, where they were all examined by the naval officers in charge. Out of the twelve recruits four were accepted.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York expects to send out seven automobiles from their recruiting station, 1,308 Broadway, at noon today. The cars will visit the commercial districts and addresses will be made from them by officers of the regular army in uniform.

GIVE IMPETUS TO RECRUITING.

All Branches of the Service in Rally at Harvard Club.

Plans for recruiting all branches of the service were outlined at a rally of college men held last night at the Harvard Club. Mayor Mitchel spoke for the city, the army was represented by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Colonel L. H. Moses spoke for the Marine Corps, Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment for the National Guard; Commander C. A. Adams for the navy, and Captain De Kay for the Naval Militia. Major Francis G. Landon introduced the speakers.

"I wish the draft would go into effect immediately," said the Mayor, "but it won't come until the Fall, and there must be training, shipment to Europe, more training, and finally the trenches many months from now. When Mr. Balfour was here I asked him the prospects for the allied cause. He said there was no doubt that the United States would throw its full strength into the war, but that we cannot do it now. 'You are not prepared, and God knows what may happen in the meantime.' He was thinking of the Russian situation."

There was applause when the Mayor said that care was going to be taken so there would be "no trace or vestige of political influence, so that no man who comes before a board on eligibility will be able to exert the slightest influence to secure a release."

"If autocracy is successful," he added, "the scene of wild strife will be shifted to America and we will have to fight out here for the issues we hehitate to fight for on the battlefields of Europe."

In speaking of the National Guard, Colonel Fisk said that the Manhattan young man was slow to enlist.

"Where is the Manhattan young man?" he asked. "We have men from Staten Island, from Brooklyn, White Plains, New Rochelle, and even from New Jersey. The Manhattan man won't come out, and that is the truth."

RECRUITING FOR ARMY BEGINS TO IMPROVE

1,451 Men Were Obtained on Monday—New York Supplies 325 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Regular army recruiting began to take a spurt with the opening of the new week, and 1,451 men were obtained on Monday, compared with about 900 a day during the latter part of last week. In New York State there was a notable spurt, 325 men having been enlisted there. The total obtained for the country since April 1 now is 126,400 men. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 25.	Total to June 25.		Obtained June 25.	Total to June 25.
Alabama	9	1,314	Nebraska	12	2,314
Arizona	2	187	*Nevada	5	659
Arkansas	1	707	N. Hamp.	3	702
California	68	4,213	N. Jersey	78	4,021
Colorado	11	1,171	N. Mexico.	6	207
Connecticut	24	1,037	New York	325	13,251
Delaware	6	191	N. Carolina	4	975
Dis. of Col.	2	278	N. Dakota.	10	461
Florida	4	989	Ohio	96	5,628
Georgia	27	3,101	Oklahoma.	0	1,652
*Idaho	1	706	*Oregon	12	2,215
*Illinois	162	12,218	Penn.	147	14,207
*Indiana	56	6,970	Rhode Isl.	4	466
Iowa	21	3,548	S. Carolina	5	746
Kansas	28	2,846	S. Dakota.	1	716
Kentucky	21	2,294	Tennessee.	31	1,651
Louisiana	5	1,279	Texas	31	4,546
Maine	4	564	*Utah	9	1,279
Maryland	19	672	Vermont	0	79
Mass.	85	5,127	Virginia	6	1,005
*Michigan	7	5,004	Wash.	19	1,467
Minnesota	26	2,378	W. Va.	16	1,224
Mississippi.	8	794	Wisconsin	7	1,350
Missouri	41	5,980	*Wyoming.	2	444
*Montana.	4	1,021			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 25, 1,451.
Total obtained since April 1, 126,400.

DENTIST'S PLEA FOR SOLDIER

Employers Urged to Give Guardsmen Time Off to Save Teeth.

In telling of obstacles encountered by the Preparedness League of American Dentists, an organization designed to place the teeth of enlisted men in good condition before they leave on active service, Dr. William B. Dunning said yesterday:

"The metropolitan unit of the organization is facing the task of examining the teeth of approximately 18,000 members of the National Guard in Greater New York before July 15, and it has been estimated that of that number 50 per cent. will require some dental treatment. This work is being divided among all the dentists in New York, the recruits being sent to the dentists' offices. I have been informed by Dr. D. Tracy, President of the unit, that many enlisted men who have been examined and assigned to dentists have had serious difficulty in obtaining the permission of their employers to be absent for a few hours in the day necessary for the accomplishment of this dental work.

"This selfish and unpatriotic action on the part of certain of our citizens, it seems to me, should be reprimanded publicly, for it is evident that the health of our troops must be safeguarded in every possible way, and every employer should consider it his duty to facilitate the efforts of his employe to make himself fit for the military work ahead of him."

$9,500,000 TO MAKE RIFLES.

Baker Asks for Immediate Action on A Deficiency Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—An appropriation of $9,500,000 for the purchase of machinery to make rifles for the army was requested in a deficiency estimate sent to the House today by Secretary Baker. A limited part of the proposed appropriation is to be used for the fitting of rifle ranges.

Secretary Baker says that it is important that the special appropriation for procuring machinery to manufacture rifles quickly shall be supplied at once.

"The imperative need for the submission of this estimate," the Secretary wrote the Speaker of the House, "arises from the fact that there is no other way than by the procurement and use of this machinery by which the forces it is contemplated to raise in connection with the European war can be armed at the proper time."

NAVY COAL CONTRACT IN OPERATORS' TRIAL

Letters Written by Heads of Various Companies Offered as Indicating Agreement.

BIDDER CALLED MEETING

Quarrels and Charges of Double Dealing Revealed in Sherman Law Action Against Smokeless Coal Men.

Letters tending to show the existence of an agreement among the smokeless coal operators on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman law by restricting the output and raising prices, accumulated rapidly yesterday. Frank M. Swacker, special prosecutor, introduced a letter written on a letterhead of the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company by M. C. Jones, and addressed to S. B. Willett, Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company of Boston. The letter was dated Sept. 6, 1916, and ran:

"The following is a list of bids on the Panama contract which were opened today noon. As you will note, there were only five bids, and the total only slightly exceeded the amount asked for by the Panama Railroad.

Pocahontas Fuel Co., 200,000 tons..... $3.50
C. G. Blake Co., 50,000 tons..... 3.43
Crozer Pocahontas Co., 150,000 tons..... 3.40
Carter, Corn & Bullitt, 15,000 tons..... 3.40
Hartwell, Lester & Clitter, 50,000 tons... 3.40

The Panama Railroad Company wanted 500,000 tons. The significance of the letter, it was pointed out, was the inference it contained that the five bidders agreed to divide the contract between themselves and so reduced the bids to less than the quantity needed, thus making it necessary to divide the order among them.

A great many other letters were made part of the record, all of them tending to show that some of the coal concerns were fearful that they were the victims of misplaced confidence. Kuper Hood of the T. E. Houston Coal and Coke Company accused the Pocahontas Fuel Company of not playing fair in a letter which said in part:

"While in Chicago this week I learned with much regret from several sources that your original Pocahontas lump and egg, also nut, is being sold freely through the trade as low as $1.40."

The Pocahontas Company was urged to stop the practice so as not to demoralize the Chicago market. T. F. Farrell of the Pocahontas Company replied and denied the statement that his company was underselling the other operators.

Feared Navy Contract Scandal.

Counsel for the defendants injected many vigorous protests against the introduction of the letters. But in spite of the protests other leters were read, some of them relating to the cial contracts for supplying the United States Navy. G. H. Caperton of the New River Coal Company of Charleston, W. Va., said in a letter to T. E. Houston:

"What do you think of the result of the bids for the navy supply? What do you suppose that our friend Tierney [John J. Tierney, a local dealer] means in continuing to disrupt conditions? The bids as they went into the navy are bad enough if they were strictly private, but these prices have a bearing upon our entire business of smokeless coals and cause a feeling on the part of our regular trade that they are being imposed upon. How can Tierney reconcile his price and his price of $1.35 per net ton in the Western market? What is to be the outcome of this condition?

"The whole situation seems to me to be deplorable and casts a reflection upon the business ability of the smokeless operators."

Special Meeting for Navy Contracts.

Another letter from the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company of Cincinnati, was to the effect that a special meeting of the operators had been arranged in Philadelphia on May 3 for the purpose of discussing the coal contracts for the navy. Part of this letter said:

"Mr. Tierney, who enjoyed this business last year is very much exercised, claiming that he canot afford to lose it as he cannot place the tonnage elsewhere. I have heard several remarks that Tierney seems to be looking at the navy as his own private business."

John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defendants, cross-examined W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, who testified on Monday concerning a meeting where an agreement was reached to fix prices. Mr. Zimmerman said that the association was formed for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the methods of certain operators, which would cause purchasers to break their contracts, resulting in a general loss.

An invitation had come to the defendants to confer with the Federal Trade Commission in Washington regarding the coal situation, but Judge Grubb refused to postpone the trial, and the operators thereupon decided not to accept the invitation. The trial will be continued today.

Women to Confer on Defense Plans.

A meeting for women workers for the war has been called for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Astor by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, New York State Division. Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman, for consultation. The work of the women along different lines is to be organized to get the best results for the time and effort expended. The division, which has headquarters at the Astor, has been working for some time getting in touch with women throughout the State.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CAMP.

Capt. Koehler of West Point Takes Plattsburg Men in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 26.—If the first day is any indication, the two weeks' work at Plattsburg of Captain H. J. Koehler, master of the sword at West Point, will do more than anything else to increase the military bearing of the students at this training camp. His time will be devoted solely to physical training and bayonet work.

It was a pretty stiff hour's work for the selected classes of 250 men each under Captain Koehler in the gymnasium. Two men fell to the floor in a faint in spite of frequent rests, but every man marched out of the hall carrying himself better than when he entered it. While conducting his physical training classes, the West Point instructor also shows the students how to intone their commands. It is in this subtle art that army instructors have been laboring with their men for the last week, and its acquisition is considered one of the important qualifications of an officer.

There has been a vast improvement in the military appearance of the students in the last week. Army instructors attribute it to Colonel Wolf's recent orders requiring that all reserve officers shall be saluted by the candidates, and that the men shall march at attention to their mess shacks. This improvement in marching was remarked yesterday by the visiting French aviators.

Another noticeable change in the future officers is their cheerfulness. A few weeks ago rumors of wholesale discharges were thick, and every man was worrying lest he might be the next to leave the camp.

The three performances in the camp amphitheatre, constructed under the direction of Major Reginald Barlow, have given the students some new songs to sing on their hikes.

The students are looking forward to next Sunday night, when the Lambs Club of New York will give its gambol in the amphitheatre. William Collier, De Wolf Hopper, Donald Brian, William Courtleigh, Tom Wise, and Douglas Fairbanks will appear with the Lambs.

BAYONET WORK AT MADISON.

Battalion Drill Also Held—Officer Injured in a Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 26.—Bayonet practice was the chief feature of the program at Madison Barracks today. While no special method of instruction has been adopted here, as has been done at Plattsburg and other training camps, still the students receive instruction from American army experts. For "pointing" and "parrying" light sticks five feet long are provided. Targets are now used, but dummies will be provided later.

Battalion parade with the entire force of candidates on the field was held in the afternoon. The student officers are rapidly becoming proficient in this drill.

First Lieutenant Cary R. Wilson, a young artillery officer, suffered severe injuries to his head early today when his motor cycle collided with a Government truck a short distance from the camp. His condition was much improved this afternoon but still reported to be serious. Lieutenant Wilson is a West Pointer and was for more than a year commander of Madison Barracks prior to the institution of the training camp.

JAIL FOR DRAFT OBJECTORS.

Year in Prison for Philadelphians—16 Indicted in Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Two conscientious objectors to conscription, Frank J. Otto, Jr., and Stephen Stanley, were sentenced today in the United States Court to serve a year in prison for willfully failing to register on June 5. Stanley described himself as a revolutionary Socialist, standing "for the overthrow of the capital system of production." Otto pleaded guilty, and told the Judge "to compel a man to take service when his conscience is against it is not right."

In imposing sentence Judge Thompson included an order that the men be duly registered after they had served their sentences.

Conscientious objection has no weight whatever in the present situation, the Judge told the defendants, and individual preference or judgment can not and will not be permitted to take the place of the laws of the nation.

In denying a plea for clemency Judge Thompson said:

"Every one owes allegiance to the country, no matter what his private opinions may be. Neither court nor jury can have any other duty than to see that justice is done. The country is at war, and every one has a duty to perform."

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—Sixteen persons were indicted this afternoon by a Federal Grand Jury here. The charges included conspiracy against the Government, failure to register, and distribution of anti-draft literature. The persons indicted are residents of Detroit, Lansing, Jackson, and Port Huron, Mich.

Miss Murphy to Wed W. C. Colby.

Mr. and Mrs. Starr Jocelyn Murphy of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Whiting Murphy, to Whitney Coffin Colby, also of Montclair. Miss Murphy's father is a lawyer and a member of the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller as counsel and benevolent representative. No date has been set for the wedding.

ZIONISTS UPHOLD PEACE AGREEMENT

Program for Coming Jewish Congress Overwhelmingly Indorsed by Convention.

LAND SHARES FOR PALESTINE

Dr. Friedenwald Elected President for Fourteenth Term—Students Send Greetings to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The administration forces won easily again today in a contest with the opposition in the convention of the Federation of American Zionists. Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore was re-elected President for his fourteenth consecutive term, and Louis Lipsky and Louis Robinson, both of New York, were re-elected Vice President and Treasurer respectively. For members of the Executive Committee these nominations were made: H. Abel, Israel Brodie, Charles Cowen, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Professor Israel Friedlander, J. Fischman, D. A. Lurie, Dr. S. M. Mellamet, Dr. A. Newman, Dr. De Soto Pool, Max Rasin, B. A. Rosenblatt, A. Rothenberg, Miss Henrietta Szold, Miss A. Zalinsberg, N. D. Kaplan, and Max Schulman.

The chief debate arose over the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which proposed the adoption of a resolution, offered by Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago, pledging the Zionists to adhere to the "peace agreement" between Zionists and anti-Zionists; pledging all Zionist delegates, who will be in the majority at the coming Jewish Congress, not to start any debate on the question of the "back-to-Palestine" movement, and bidding them work to secure, through the congress, "a maximum of Jewish rights in Palestine."

This resolution was adopted overwhelmingly, after a debate that strained the voices of some of the delegates. Several times Dr. Friedenwald threatened to adjourn the convention. Solomon Goldenberg of New York, one of the leaders of the opposition, was threatened with ejection from the hall by the presiding officer.

Palestine Plans Announced.

The Achooza, or Palestine Company, organized under the laws of New York, announced its plans. The membership dues, it was stated, will aggregate $1,000,000 a year ultimately. Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia spoke of single tax for Palestine. Purchasers of land certificates who settle in the new colonies must use the land for agricultural purposes. Ten per cent. of the purchase price of the certificate is to go toward the estatblishment of a metropolis where the industrial activities of Palestine can be pursued. Land purchasers will have but one vote, no matter how much land they hold. Jewish soldiers after the present war will be invited to farm in Palestine. The holding company will be known as the Zion Commonwealth, Incorporated.

Junior students at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins are taking an active part in the Zionist movement through the Intercollegiate Zionist Association. Headquarters will be in Baltimore the coming year. They have sent a greeting to the Jews in Russia, the cable message stating that the Zionist societies in nineteen American colleges unite in it. The message continues:

"The great and historic services rendered the Zionist cause by Russian Jewish students, even when such work had to be carried on in the face of a hostile Government and the vigorous prosecution of Zionist activities, fill us with a conviction that, in the home of the largest and most influential Jewry in the world, the Zionist movement will grow rapidly in numbers and power, and greatly aid in the realization of the Zionist goal."

Co-operation to be Wider.

It was decided to co-operate with Jewish student organizations in other European countries. Dr. Aaron Schaffer of Johns Hopkins was elected President.

Mordecai Bernstein, a graduate of the Jaffa Gymnasium, urged the members of the Intercollegiate Association to address themselves to immediate and pressing needs in Palestine.

Two interesting features cropped up at the Hadassah gathering by Zionist women in McCoy Hall. One was an exhibition of clothing made for the children of Palestine, and the other was the singing and teaching of a song of Palestine, arranged by Abraham W. Binder, Fellow in Columbia University, who sang it today. The Hadassah passed a resolution to have but one chapter in each city. Miss Henrietta Szold presided.

A luncheon to the Hadassah was given in the afternoon, and a reception was held in the evening at the Phoenix Club, with the Baltimore section of the Council of Jewish Women as hosts.

SEEKS AMERICAN RECRUITS.

Consul Skinner Appeals to Our Citizens Living in Britain.

LONDON, June 26.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, having received the necessary forms, has issued an appeal to all Americans in the United Kingdom liable to military service under the act recently passed by Congress, asking them to register.

It is estimated that there are 3,500 American males of all ages living in the United Kingdom.

BROKER'S WIFE SUICIDE IN ABSENCE OF NURSE

Mrs. Henry G. Campbell, Jr., Shoots Herself in Gramercy Park Home—Once an Expert Shot.

Temporarily deranged by a long nervous illness, Mrs. Henry G. Campbell, Jr., wife of a member of the New York Stock Exchange and an independent trader there, shot herself in the left temple late yesterday afternoon and died within an hour. Mrs. Campbell, who was 44 years old, was in bed at the time, and the only person in the ten-room apartment on the third floor of 34 Gramercy Park East was the butler, John Horn, who was asleep in his room at the far end of the suite, where the sound of the shot failed to penetrate.

Between the periods of depression Mrs. Campbell was cheerful, and yesterday she was in such good spirits that her friends who made it a point to visit her daily were convinced that she was on the way to recovery. Shortly before 5 o'clock Mrs. Horn, the wife of the butler, who acted as maid and nurse, after chatting with her mistress, went out to get the evening papers. When she returned she found Mrs. Campbell unconscious. Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, who has his office on the first floor of the apartment house, was called, but could do nothing.

While Dr. Bainbridge worked over his patient, Mr. Campbell, unconscious of the tragedy, was on his way home from the Exchange. He reached the house about ten minutes after his wife had expired. The news coming after a day during which he had been heartened by reports of his wife's apparent turn for the better nearly prostrated him, and he was taken to the home of friends to recover.

An affectionate note written by Mrs. Campbell and addressing her husband as "Dearest Boy" was found on a table in the bedroom. In it Mrs. Campbell told how she felt herself getting gradually weaker and weaker, but expressed a hope that she would soon be all right. It was said that since her illness Mrs. Campbell had been in the habit of leaving such letters for her husband so that if he came home when she was asleep he would know how she had been during the day.

In accounting for the presence of a revolver in the Campbell apartments, friends said that Mrs. Campbell had been a great lover of outdoor life. Two years ago she had her husband make a tour through the Canadian Rockies, where she had shot a grizzly bear, and up to the time of her sickness she had frequently taken part in trap shooting tournaments at Southern resorts.

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is perfectly harmless; is neither sticky nor greasy. Easily applied with brush. Serves also as a splendid dressing, keeping the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

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For as little as $20.00 and as much as $40.00
Kuppenheimer Featherweight Suits for Hot-Weather Wear at $22.50 and $25.00

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Strong, durable fabrics, tailored to give them shape, style and fit and to retain them—Suits specially priced at $15.00 that will look well not only when you buy them but long after they have been worn

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White Flannel Trousers at $5.00

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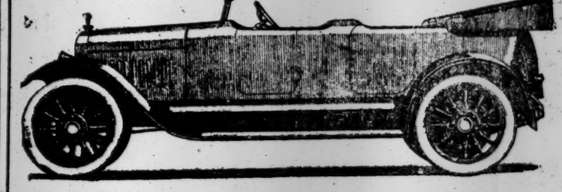

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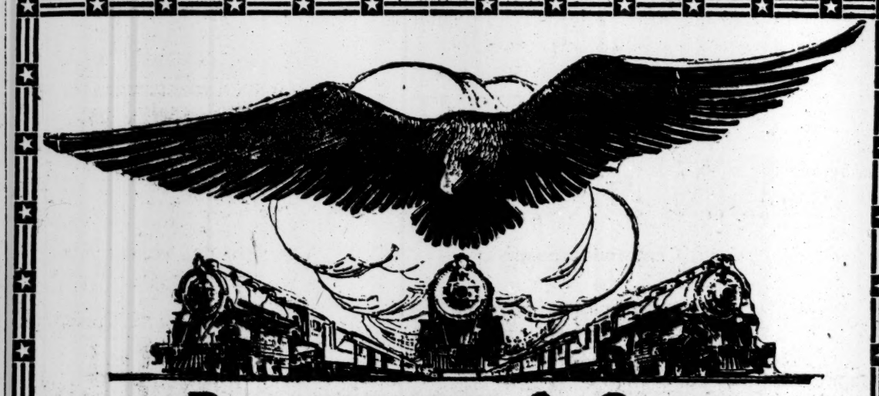

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3,000,000 ENROLLED, ESTIMATE FOR CITY

Complete Tabulation Will Show Excess Over That Figure, Says Director Goodrich.

FERRETING OUT SHIRKERS

Officials in Charge of State Military Pleased with Results and the Work of Volunteers.

Because of the scattered localities of the registration places kept open to accommodate last-minute folk, no estimate of the number registering yesterday was given out at the headquarters of the City Census, 261 Broadway. The returns, however, would indicate that 30,000 more persons had registered in Manhattan alone, and Director E. P. Goodrich said he believed the figures would show that more than 3,000,000 persons have been registered in the five boroughs. How these figures are divided according to sex can only be known, he said, when the tabulation is complete.

Captain George G. Henry, State Director of Census, called on Mr. Goodrich in the morning and complimented him on the efficient work done by his force.

Today will end the registration, and interest will then be centred in the work of ferreting out and bringing into court those who have failed to comply with the census law. There have been issued to date eighty-nine subpoenas for those who have been reported by registrars as having either refused to sign their registration blanks or to give any information about themselves. In fifteen cases the subpoena servers have been unable to locate the persons sought. In most cases it was found that objectors did not understand what was required of them. Twenty-two subpoenas were issued yesterday.

Harry Weinberger, attorney for Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, accepted service for his clients yesterday. He said that they would appear before Mr. Goodrich today unless prevented by other court engagements. The police who went to the office of the publication Mother Earth could not find either Berkman or Miss Goldman, but when their attorney read in the newspapers that they were wanted he called at once upon Director Goodrich. Mr. Weinberger told the Director that neither of his clients came under the State census law. Berkman, he said, is a resident of California, and Miss Goldman claims Connecticut as her home.

An indignant man appeared at headquarters yesterday morning. He said that he had gone into a registration place near Washington Market and the registrar had refused to give him a card because he said that he did not want to fight in any branch of the service. Assistant Director Driscoll went with the complainant to the registration place. There he found in charge a determined woman of Celtic ancestry.

"That's the man," she said, as soon as the indignant citizen appeared. "Him that didn't wan't to fight for the country where he's making a living, and a very good one it seems to me. He is a fine man, he is."

Mr. Driscoll explained that a citizen who registered had a right to a card even if he expressed an unwillingness to fight for his country.

"Well, he don't get a card here," said the registrar. "None of them men who won't fight have got cards off of me, and this is the first complaint I have had."

It took some time before the woman could be made to understand the law, and now it turns out that there are at least a dozen men at large without cards who had been perfectly willing to register even if they did not want to fight.

One man who came to the office to explain why he had not registered turned out to be an officer in the reserve. He said that he had been the owner of some horses and an automobile, and he did not want the State to come in and take his car and animals as soon as he went off to fight.

"I am perfectly willing to register now," he said, exhibiting a bill of sale for his horses and his automobile.

Director Goodrich sent yesterday a letter to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party, thanking her for the co-operation of that organization in the work of taking the census.

GERMAN ENGINEER JAILED.

Schaefer, Suspected of Bomb Plot, Interned Till the War Ends.

BOSTON, June 26.—Frederick William Schaefer, formerly assistant engineer on the German steamer Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up at Hoboken, was ordered by the Department of Justice today to be interned for the duration of the war. He was arrested at Worcester on June 9 on suspicion that he had been connected with the manufacture of bombs on board the steamer. Several other arrests were also made in connection with the case.

Schaefer was sent to the Worcester County Jail tonight to be near his wife during his internment.

Friedman-Plattner Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Helen R. Plattner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Plattner of 600 West 161st Street, and Henry E. Friedman of this city was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Leo Mannheimer performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. A. Alphonse Frank. Mark Vanderwart was best man. After an extended honeymoon through the West, the couple will reside in this city.

Obituary Notes.

OTTO GOEPEL, a partner in the export commission firm of H. Becker & Co., in South William street, Manhattan, and a resident of Brooklyn for 45 years, died in the Skene Sanitarium on Monday after an operation. Mr. Goepel was in his sixty-third year and lived at 1,090 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush.

JOHN WILLIAM GEIGER, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Corset Club, and widely known in the wholesale corset trade in that State, died from heart disease on Monday, at his home, 905 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks and the Commercial Travelers Association of Utica, N. Y.

ROBERT S. MUNSON, a civil war veteran and retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home in Whitestone, L. I., aged 76 years.

Mrs. MARY R. DALLAS, a former resident of Brooklyn and widow of John T. Dallas, Marine Superintendent for the Red D. Line of steamships, died on last Saturday at her Summer home at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

HARRY N. RIDER, dye expert and railroad efficiency engineer, died on Monday at the Park Hospital following an operation in his fifty-fifth year.

JOHN J. CREIGHTON, a retired city fireman and a resident of Long Island City, died on Monday.

JESSE KELLY, an athlete, died at his home, 22 Pearson Street, Long Island City, on Monday, in his twenty-ninth year.

JAMES STEWART THORNE, New England Manager of the New York firm of W. P. Willis & Co., woolen importers, died suddenly at his home, Newton, Mass., on Monday, in his sixty-second year.

Dr. AMORY CHAPIN, retired, died on Monday at his home in Boston, Mass.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR, 67 years old, a shipbuilder of Newark, died suddenly on Monday at his home there.

FREDERICK W. BAUER, for 25 years an examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday at his home in Piermont, N. Y.

ISAAC BASCH, 40 years old, Treasurer of the A. L. Swartz Company, died on Sunday at his home, Paterson, N. J.

MAX OPPENHEIMER, in the furnishing business at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, died on Sunday at his home, 15 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mrs. ANNA HIBBE, wife of Dr. Leopold Hibbe, died yesterday at her home, 154 East Forty-ninth Street. She was active in St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

LONZO B. MOSELEY, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi since 1904, and clerk of the Federal District Court of Jackson, died yesterday in his sixty-fifth year.

PETER J. KEENAN, proprietor of the Hotel Keenan at Ossining for many years, died on Monday at his home in Ossining.

JAMES REACH, a painting contractor of Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

ACTORS' FUND TO FIGHT FOR $600,000 BEQUEST

Will Investigate Ohio Judge's Decision That Hoge Was of Unsound Mind—Art Museum to Co-operate

The decision of the Probate Court of Zanesville, Ohio, not to admit the codicil of the will of John Hoge of that city to probate will not pass uncontested by the Actors' Fund and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the beneficiaries under the codicil. The court, after hearing testimony of several witnesses, held that Hoge was of unsound mind when he wrote the codicil which bequeathed property valued at $800,000 to the Actors' Fund, and other property worth $1,100,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, said yesterday that there were any number of persons in New York who would testify that Hoge was not of unsound mind, and that David Gerber, counsel for the charity, would leave today or tomorrow for Zanesville to investigate for the fund what appeared to be a strange proceeding. Mr. Frohman said that the Museum would also send a representative to look into the matter, with the idea of contesting the Judge's decision if necessary.

Five Plays to End Runs Saturday.

Five more theatres will end their seasons Saturday night and close for a few weeks before beginning their new seasons. On that date the last performances of "The Brat", at the Morosco, "Upstairs and Down" at the Cort, "You're in Love" at the Casino, and "His Little Widows" at the Astor will be given, while simultaneously the Washington Square Players will end their first year at the Comedy.

Colonel Alexander L. Morton.

Colonel Alexander L. Morton, 71 years old, for many years a practicing lawyer in Manhattan, died at his Summer home in Southampton, L. I., on Monday. Colonel Morton was a graduate of Columbia Law School, and was on duty at West Point following the civil war. He was one of the founders of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and was a member of the University Club of Manhattan, and the Meadow Club of Southampton. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese.

Katharine S. Macquoid, Novelist.

LONDON, June 26.—Katharine Sarah Macquoid, British novelist and writer of travel books, is dead in her ninety-fourth year. Mrs. Macquoid was born in 1824, in Kentish Town, England. She married in 1851, Thomas Robert Macquoid, the artist, who died five years ago. Her first publication was a short story which appeared in The Welcome Guest in 1850, and her next work was "Piccalilli" in 1862. She wrote a book a year until 1907.

Joe Acton, Ex-Champion Wrestler.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 26.—Joe Acton, wrestling champion of America and England a quarter of a century ago, and known to sport followers as the "Little Demon," died here today, aged 65 years. For ten years he had been wrestling instructor at an amateur athletic club here. He held records of victories over Joe Cannon, Edward Bibby, Evans Lewis, the original "Strangler," and Clarence Whistler.

Mme. A. S. y del Portillo del Pino.

Mme. Amalia Sorondo y del Portillo del Pino, widow of Marcos del Pino, banker, and granddaughter of the Spanish Admiral Sorondo, who took part in the battle of Trafalgar, died on Monday at the home of her son-in-law, Edward H. Hedden, 449 Park Avenue, in her seventy-eighth year.

Miss Alice Humphreys a Bride.

Miss Alice M. Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Humphreys of Flushing, L. I., and Chester A. Robinson were married last evening in St. Andrew's Church, Flushing, by the Rev. Edward F. McGoldrick. Mr. Robinson is a lawyer connected with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

MISS VAN WYCK WED TO ARMY CAPTAIN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van R. Van Wyck Marries Coast Artillery Officer.

WAR HASTENS WEDDING

Ceremony Under a Floral Bower at the St. Regis Attended by 400 Guests—Army Officers Ushers.

A military wedding took place last evening at the Hotel St. Regis, when Miss Priscilla Van Wyck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck of Summit, N. J., became the bride of Captain Wade Hampton Carpenter of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A.

The wedding was to have taken place in the Autumn, but the date was advanced as Captain Carpenter is subject to call at any time.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Oliver Hall under a bower of pansies and white roses, in the marble ballroom, and was witnessed by a large assembly of relatives and friends.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and net and a Court train trimmed with old point lace. Her veil of Brussels net was arranged in Russian coronet style and fell almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Harry Aitken Wilson acted as maid of honor. She was dressed in apricot satin and net with pearl trimmings, and carried sunset roses and pansies.

Captain George B. Comly, U. S. A., was best man, and the ushers included Captain Robert N. Campbell, U. S. A., and Lieutenants Cowgill, F. J. Williams, and R. S. Barr, U. S. A., all of whom were in uniforms of olive drab.

A reception and supper followed the ceremony, about four hundred guests attending.

Captain and Mrs. Carpenter will spend the first part of their honeymoon motoring through the Berkshires.

RIOT AT FILM STUDIO.

Rival Gangs Engaged as Supernumeraries Start Fight at Fort Lee.

If the scenario of "Polly of the Circus" had called for a riot, Aubrey Kennedy, one of the directors of the Goldwyn Corporation, assigned to the job of taking the picture, would have been enchanted, but the script only specified an orderly circus audience, and when the riot came early yesterday morning in the studio at Fort Lee, N. J., there was nothing to do but call the police and stop work.

Some of the episodes of the story happen at night, and in an effort to make the photoplay as realistic as possible these scenes are being photographed after dark under a big tent pitched in the studio compound. Some 2,000 supernumeraries were summoned to take part in the scenes scheduled for Monday night, and things went on peaceably enough until midnight, when, according to the rules of the movies, supper is usually served.

The company had decided to dispense with the usual supper period to conserve time, but the "supers" apparently had not understood, and when no food was forthcoming the growls of the mob began to swell the chorus rising from the throats of the lions, tigers and other wild beasts. Two rival gangs had taken advantage of the gathering to mobilize in the hope of settling their scores, and the food shortage give them their chance.

When the storm broke stakes, planks, stones, and other objects filled the air. Policemen are kept on guard at the plant, and these were joined by members of the local Home Guard, but before they could quell the riot a number of the men had been knocked out.

After the rioters had been cleared out one of the Home Guard, Henry A. McAvoy, on his way home, got into an altercation with Henry Frey, a plumber of Fort Lee. McAvoy avers he fired his revolver into the air. In any event Frey was shot in the leg and taken to the Englewood Hospital.

NINE MORE PICKETS SEIZED AT WHITE HOUSE

Court Hearing Today—Rumors of Hunger Strike Plans Are Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The coveted goal of the American militant suffragists—a hunger strike in jail—appeared in sight today when nine White House pickets who were arrested this morning were released on $25 cash bail each for their appearance for trial before Judge Mullowny, of the Police Court, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. After their trial date had been fixed the suffrage leaders let it be known that they would go to jail before they would pay a fine. This is taken as substantiation of oft-repeated talk in Washington that the militant suffragists are manoeuvring for a jail term so that they can start a hunger strike.

Miss Gladys Griener of Baltimore, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of displaying the banners in front of the White House, was again taken in custody today with eight other suffrage pickets on the same charge. Miss Griener was one of those notified to appear in court tomorrow morning for trial.

The police changed their tactics in the picketing warfare today. When the pickets made two assaults on the White House they were taken to Police Headquarters and, instead of being released on their personal bonds, they were held for $25 cash bail. This took them by surprise. For a while it looked as if they would be compelled to spend the night in the House of Detention. Finally Miss Elsie Van Winkle of Newark, N. J., appeared and deposited $225 for the release of the pickets. No further attempts at picketing were made today, and the police laughingly asserted that the $25 cash bail threw a damper on the picketing enthusiasm for the day. A big police detail was on guard in front of the White House and the suffrage headquarters this afternoon in anticipation of another picket rush.

When the pickets appear in court tomorrow each prisoner before the bar will act as her own attorney. There will be no "mere man" counsel to plead for them. The pickets have been schooled how to handle their cases before Judge Mullowney, each having been instructed to demand a separate trial. If an attempt is made to try them en bloc exceptions will be noted in each case. The pickets have also been told not to create any scenes in Judge Mullowney's court.

The police patrol of the White House was doubled today, not on account of any difficulty in arresting the pickets, but for the purpose of controlling the crowds before whom the suffragists have been flaunting their banners. The police fear that a continuation of the banner displays before the thousands of Government workers will lead to serious rioting, in which the pickets will be hurt. The crowds manifested a threatening attitude toward the pickets today and plainly showed that the people of Washington were getting weary of the efforts of the suffragists to annoy the President and to harass the police. But for the strong force of police it is believed that some of the suffragists would have been attacked today by angry persons in the crowd. The police have received special orders to prevent any of the pickets from being hurt.

The nine suffragists arrested today for picketing, besides Miss Griener, were Mrs. Annie Arnell, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Maude Jamison, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fairfield, Penn.; Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, Mon.; Miss Virginia Arnold, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Miss Catherine Morey, Boston, and Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, Cal.

Plant-Warren Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Amy Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Warren, and Henry Bradley Plant, son of Morton F. Plant, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, of Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., by his first wife, who died in 1913, will take place tomorrow at the home of Miss Warren, 825 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. None except the families and intimate friends have been invited. The wedding is hurried, because Mr. Plant, who was recently graduated from the Boys' Preparatory School at Pomfret, Conn., is an Ensign in the Naval Reserve and may be called into service any day. He is the grandson of H. B. Plant.

BOARDS TO PASS ON EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Secretary of War Names Men Who Will Decide—Appeals May Be Made from Their Verdict.

NEW YORK CITY LISTS LATE

Nominations Not Submitted in Time —Army of 625,000 to be Chosen from the Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Committee on Public Information, acting in behalf of the Provost Marshal General, made public this afternoon lists as far as completed of the members of hundreds of local boards throughout the country appointed to pass upon claims for exemption from the selective draft for military service. These boards will determine what young men should not be placed on the draft lists, and from those that remain on the lists the first increment of the National Army, probably 625,000, will be chosen by lot.

Appeals from the decisions of the boards may be taken to appeal boards, one for each Federal judicial district, and there may be a further appeal to the President of the United States. The appeal boards have not been appointed.

The order appointing the exemption boards is signed by Secretary of War Baker, in behalf of the President. Attached to it are the names of the members of the exemption boards for the State of New York outside of New York City, and for the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Essex, and Union in New Jersey. The list of exemption boards for New York City was not made public, for the given reason that thre New York authorities have been tardy in making all their nominations. The order, including only those counties and cities near New York, is as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by Section 4 of an act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917, the President hereby creates and establishes local boards for the following sub-divisions of the State of New York and appoints as members of the local board for such sub-divisions the persons whose names appear below under the designation of each such subdivision.

COUNTIES.

Nassau.

NO. 1.

Cheshire, A. Burnside, Oyster Bay.
Tappen, John B. C., Glen Cove.
Connally, Dr. J. B., Glen Cove.

NO. 2.

Powers, Frank, West Bury.
Grace, Morgan, Great Neck.
Cleghorn, Dr. Guy L., Mineola.

NO. 3.

Mellen, Charles, Garden City.
Hance, James, Freeport.
Lanehart, Dr. Louis M., Garden City.

NO. 4.

Pettit, William S., Woodmere.
Kelsey, Augustus B., Lynbrook.
Pershing, Dr. Edward, Lawrence.

Orange.

NO. 1.

Dickey, Joseph M., Newburg.
Donahue, Michael, Newburg.
Miller, Dr. R. A., Newburg.

NO. 2.

Trackerman, Paul, Tuxedo.
Chadeayne, Henry, Cornwall.
Rushmore, Dr. E. C., Tuxedo.

NO. 3.

Bradley, Thomas W., Walden.
Thompson, A. C. N., Mayor, Middletown.
Hardenburgh, Dr. Daniel B., Middletown.

NO. 4.

Gerow, John Y., Washingtonville.
Nearpass, W. H., Port Jervis.
Davis, Dr. W. W., Chester.

Rockland.

Odell, Rutledge I., Tompkins Cove.
Bradley, Stephen R., Upper Nyack.
Kline, Dr. Charles D., Upper Nyack.

NO. 2.

McConnell, David H., Suffern.
Kilby, James, Nyack.
Sengstacken, Dr. John, Stoney Point.

Suffolk.

NO. 1.

Butler, Lawrence S., St. James.
Robbins, Jeremiah, Babylon.
Rice, Dr. A. C., Babylon.

NO. 2.

Gibson, John J., Bay Shore.
Havens, John L., Centre Moriches.
Andrews, Dr. R. C., Islip.
Post, Erastus F., Quebec.
Craven, the Rev. Charles E., Mattituck.
Paine, Dr. A. E., Riverhead.

Westchester.

NO. 1.

Smith, Isaac H., Peekskill.
Turner, George, Lincolndale.
Mason, Dr. P. H., Peekskill.

NO. 2.

Gage, Walter, Tarrytown.
Hemstreet, George P., Hastings.
Todd, Dr. J. C., Tarrytown.

NO. 3.

Bender, Harry H., White Plains.
Martin, Eugene S., White Plains.
Ramsdell, Dr. E. C., White Plains.

NO. 4.

Johnson, William S., Mamaroneck.
Dickenson, John W., Scarsdale.
Clark, Dr. G. B., Armonk.

NO. 5.

Hays, Daniel P., Pleasantville.
Law, Henry H., Briarcliff.
Sweet, Dr. C. C., Ossining.

NO. 6.

Sheafe, Charles M., Jr., Rye.
Barrett, William G., Katonah.
Ryttenberg, Dr. Charles, —.

CITIES.

Mount Vernon.

Flake, Edwin W., Mayor.
Collins, Peter, clerk.
Quinn, Dr. C. M., physician.

New Rochelle.

Griffing, Edward S. Mayor.
Rennermeyer, Charles, clerk.
Codding, Dr. Edwin H., physician.

Poughkeepsie.

Wilbur, Daniel W., Mayor.
Cossum, Oscar, clerk.
Wilson, Dr. John S., physician.

Yonkers.

NO. 1.

Carman, Travis D., 27 Hillside Drive.
Nolan, Dan C., 5 Hawthorne Av.
Umsted, Dr. C. V., 275 South Broadway.

NO. 2.

Gorton, Charles E., 205 Glenwood Av.
Brennan, John F., 190 North Broadway.
Moffat, Dr. Henry, 139 Park Av.

NO. 3.

McAnaney, Edward C., Van Cortlandt Park Av.
Ferguson, Robert, 45 Victor St.
Warren, Dr. N. A., 103 Warburton Av.

ALL STAR
Benefit Performance for the
METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE UNIT
on the eve of their departure for France.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
Friday Evening, June 29th, at 8 P. M.
Under the direction of R. H. Burnside.
PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE:
Elsie Janis — Bernard Granville
Mana Zucca — Raymond Hitchcock
David Bispham — Leon Errol
Adele Rowland — Mercedes
George M. Cohan — Fred Niblo
William Collier — John Barnes Wells
Clifton Crawford — Reinald Werrenrath
University Glee Club, and others.
Tickets on sale at McBride's, Tyson's and the City Club.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. — Jack Norworth & Lorraine; Lillian Gee, White & Emma Haig, Bert Baker, Willie Weston & Greater Morgan Dancers. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. — Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild & Woolly," and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY THIS WEEK.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Mats. 25c. Nights 50c. — CHARLES RICHMAN & MARY FULLER in Sensational Play, "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" Arbuckle Comedy, Ladies Quartette, Orch.

81 81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. OLIVE THOMAS in "Madcap Madge." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry. GREATER THAN EVER. NEW SENSATIONS. SURF BATHING 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. — JULIA ARTHUR, BERNARD GRANVILLE, DOROTHY TOYE, BERT FITZGIBBONS

NEW YORK'S LATEST MYSTERY SENSATION AT THE
Montmartre
50th & B'way. Phones 857 & 2380 Circle.
VIRGINIA FISSINGER (Mlle. Montmartre)
From the Chicago Grand Opera Co. & "My Lady's Glove" Co. at the Lyric.
THE MASKED HOSTESS WHO IS SHE?

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
EXTRA MAT., WED., JULY 4

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15.
Biggest Operatic Hit in New York
New Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
MY LADY'S GLOVE
with CHARLES PURCELL
GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50. LAST 5 TIMES.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w., Sat., & July 4. Evs. 8:20.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
YOU'RE IN LOVE

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun. "Smartest of

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
LAST 6 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Another Way Out." & (new) "Parian."

LONGACRE West 45th St. Last 6 Times. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Today 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT LAST 6 TIMES

CORT W. 48th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
Hip Hip Hooray Girls

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF After Performance at 11:30
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY.
492 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30.
TWO BIG ATTRACTIONS
BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle Pictures
Also WAR TANKS IN ACTION AT THE ANCRE

New Mat. Today
BRIGHTON Florence Moore & Brother Frank, "For Pity's Sake," Laurie & Bronson, The Volunteers, others. Brighton Beach.

Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season.
St. Nicholas Rink, Weds. and Sundays at 8:15 P. M.
Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. 85 Artists. Soloist June 27, Marcella CRAFT, Soprano. Seats at Box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbels', Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus', Tyson's, McBride's—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Dorothy Philipps in "Fires of Rebellion."

Loew's American Roof 42 St. W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
"FOLLOW THE FLAG," Fatty Arbuckle in "The Rough House" and 8 other big Acts.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

Steeplechase CONEY'S FUN FACTORY
AT THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
LUNA PAWNEE BILL'S Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing. Band Concerts.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER MENU

Nothing could be more tempting these warm evenings than the Rector Special Dinner served in the cool Futurist Room at $1.50 per cover.

If you prefer a la carte service, you find perfect comfort in the airy Main Dining Room.

Three orchestras, including the famous Rector Jazz Band. Dancing continuous until close. New and Original Entertainment Features.

B'way at 48th St.
Rector's

It is a Good Luncheon
that daily attracts as many people as does the Shanley luncheon. Why not find out about it for yourself—today?
The seven courses are deliciously prepared—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Any time between seven and one—a cabaret of twenty feature numbers.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Artists' Concerts
Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
BROADWAY & 30th STREET
FAMOUS for LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU" TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover
B'way at 47th Street. No Admission Charge.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY WHILE YOU DINE.—DANCING.

FOR WOMEN ONLY
An outside sunny room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% over what anything of equal value in the city.
HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Lexington Ave. and Thirtieth St.
Modern, Accessible, fireproof, excellent service.

When you visit
Buffalo and Niagara Falls put up at Buffalo's most delightful hotel. Fireproof. European plan. 250 all outside rooms; from $1.50 per day up.
Send for free guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
HOTEL LENOX
Buffalo, N. Y.
North St. at Delaware Ave. Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tours. C. A. Miner, Managing Director

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons. Room with private bath, $3, $3.50 and $4 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $6 to $7.50 day.

Select Restaurant
Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
Tel. Circle 3995

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (both optional.) References. A beautiful 2-room suite to sublet.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
1 block from subway express & elevated station. All cars and bus lines.

Auto Road Map Free
Mailed on Request.
HOTEL ADELPHIA
Chestnut, at 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
400 Rooms—400 Baths

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
Boston, Mass.
HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
Famous for its 20th-century hotel-comforts, combined with the charm of a New England homestead. The motorists' favorite.

Your Wartime Finances

If you are leaving soon for military service, we suggest this way of putting your affairs in order:

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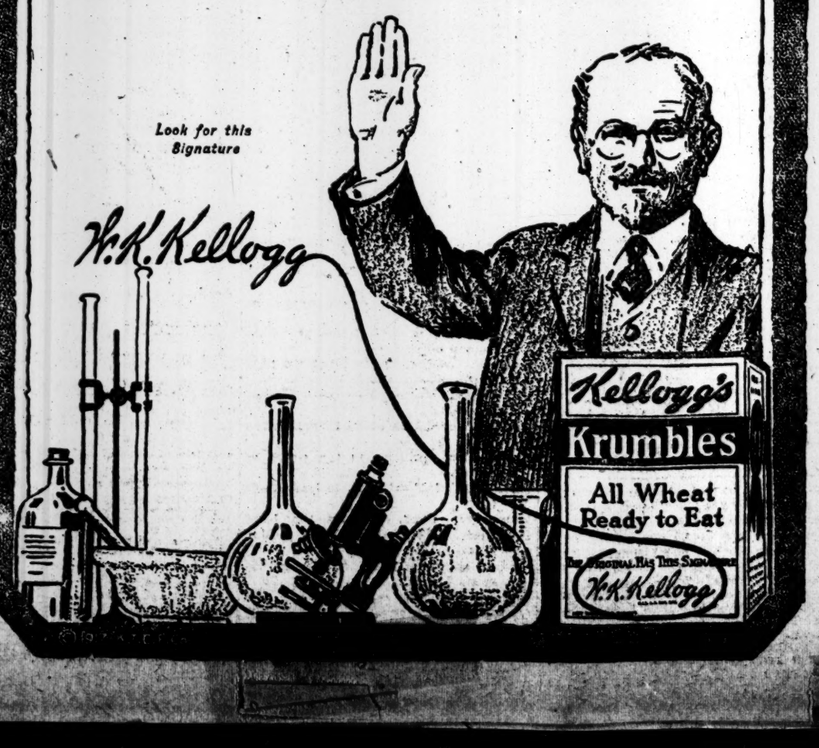

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LET PROHIBITION WAIT.

Slavery was an evil, drink is an evil, but just as in 1861 the Government had on its hands business more vital and urgent than the abolition of slavery, so now the American people have entered upon a work vastly more important than the suppression of the liquor traffic. Yet in 1861 the abolitionists insisted that it was the first duty of President LINCOLN to free the slaves. Mr. LINCOLN believed that it was his first duty to preserve the Union. To have set the slaves free at once would have imperiled the success of the greater, the essential, endeavor. The question of slavery awaited its due time. When the time came he solved it by the Emancipation Proclamation. But the abolitionists assailed him furiously for not making an end of slavery at once. They would not listen to reason.

So the prohibitionists now refuse to listen to reason. In mad exultation over their success in the House, they resolve that the Food Administration bill shall carry the prohibition amendment through the Senate. They are deaf to every appeal, to every remonstrance, yet their insistence delays and perhaps endangers the enactment of a measure that the Administration and the people feel to be essential for the prosecution of the war. They have embarked upon this adventure in the spirit customarily exhibited by radicals; their own cause is all-important, they put it above everything else, they convict themselves of being indifferent to what happens to the nation in the war if only they can force prohibition upon the country. It is no time for the display of the radical spirit, it is amazing that loyal American citizens should be so misguided. The nation must bend all its energies to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it went to war, yet these men are obstructing those purposes, they are confusing the issue of the war, upon which the people have declared their will, with another issue upon which Congress has received no mandate, an issue as to which in many of the States public opinion has yet to be declared.

The evil the advocates of prohibition are doing is not confined to the mere obstruction of legislation at Washington. They are cutting off immense national revenues easily collected, at a time when burdensome taxes are about to be imposed upon the people and vast sums of money are demanded from them for the execution of the war and for purposes related to the war. They propose to destroy at a stroke industries in which more than a billion of dollars are invested in this country, industries with an annual payroll of nearly half a billion. They would not only throw away $300,000,000 of Federal revenues, they would disturb the fiscal system of every State and city in the Union where the sale of liquor is not now prohibited. The finances of the State of New York and of the City of New York have been a cause of serious concern, yet the prohibitionists at Washington would subject them to further disturbance. The State of New York derives revenues to the amount of nearly $15,000,000 from excise taxes, of which the City of New York receives some $5,000,000. While this source of revenue would not be immediately destroyed by the amendment in the form passed by the House, its effect would be seriously felt and at a time when, with Federal taxes and bond subscriptions pressing upon the means of the people, no question of fresh State imposts should be raised.

The prohibitionists are inconsiderate and unreasonable. The prompt passage of the Food Administration bill is imperative. Nothing should stand in its way. Yet they have brought up a highly controversial subject to disturb the deliberations and occupy the time of the national legislators when every day and every moment remaining of the session should be devoted to the consideration of measures demanded by the Administration for the effective prosecution of the war. Much of this fanatical insistence upon abolishing the drink evil now may be sincere, but it affords an easy refuge and concealment for those whose real motive is that of opposition to the war altogether, and who would be only too glad to hamper the Administration by obstructing the passage of war bills imperatively necessary. If in their zeal for prohibition the champions of the amendment will not listen to reason, at least they should not be deaf to the promptings of loyalty.

GET THE RECRUITS.

If the regular army is to produce the results that were so confidently expected, recruiting must be stimulated. There has not been a very great increase in the daily accessions of enlisted men thus far. The minds of men have not been reached. The public mind is always more or less confused these days. Recruiting is going on for the navy, the marines, and the National Guard as well as the regular army, while announcements are made daily of the preliminaries for the selective draft, in which 625,000 men are to be involved. In these circumstances there should be a greater effort made to get the needed quota for the army.

Get out the bands. There are only four days left. The men are on hand, they are not unwilling, but it is not enough to summon them. When the officers in charge of the recruiting hereabout went to Long Island towns they returned with a big bag of able-bodied recruits who were eager to enlist, but did not know just how to go about it.

There is no reason why the army should not be filled by next Saturday night. War service is assured. That fact alone is enough to attract the sturdy, patriotic young men when it is clearly impressed upon them. The new recruits will be absorbed in trained units. They will have excellent opportunity to learn their new business. The pay is good, the chances for promotion are not equaled in any other army. The young private of 1917 may be a Sergeant in a year, a Lieutenant in two. Of course he must have the qualifications. He must be an exceptional young man, if he is to advance rapidly. That is the kind of young men the recruiting officers are looking for.

RAILWAY WORK AND WAGES.

It will be hoped until hope dies in disappointment that the Interstate Commerce Commission is vulnerable to the facts which it publishes, which are convincing to most except their reporters. The April figures for all railway lines earning over $1,000,000 a year were published yesterday and showed that gross earnings were $319,000,000 against $281,000,000 last year. That would seem to show that the railways are prosperous, and that it would be throwing money away to give them any more of it, earned or not. But expenses also increased over $37,000,000. In other words, the railways worked harder for the same money. If taxes are added to cost of operation, the railways earned $37,000,000 more and received to keep nearly two millions less for their trouble.

There is nothing new about that. For the first four months of this year the railways earned $209,000,000 more than in 1916, the record year. But they were able to keep for themselves $26,000,000 less. Taxes alone took from them $7,000,000 more than last year. To that must be added the costs of the Adamson eight-hour law, numerous full crew laws, and other anti-railway measures. Of course it would have been impossible for the railways to increase their service to the public to the extent indicated by their gross earnings unless they had spent some five billion dollars in betterments from which they are deprived of a profit of any sort. When they could get no fresh capital elsewhere, they borrowed from their shareholders the funds which might have gone toward dividends, and the public has had the use of the facilities thus provided. That is to say, the rates which they collected sufficed to provide that amount of growth of the railways. That has been lucky for the shippers, but unfortunate for the railways, because it supplies the reason why there is doubt about an increase of rates now. Rates are unreasonable when they provide funds for betterments, according to the views of the regulators. The law provides for considering nothing but the reasonableness of rates and their justness.

According to that theory, there is a railway rate which is absolutely right, regardless of other considerations. Nothing could be more unreasonable than such a standard of reasonableness. Even in morals, acts are judged with due regard to other facts. There is, even justifiable homicide. The Commission itself has often tried reasonableness of rates by their relation to other rates. The relation of rates to costs is also a standard of reasonableness of rates. It is out of the question that the railways can, or will, or should, sink another five billions in rendering unpaid-for service, without the least effect in checking enactment of laws discriminating against them. The time is arriving when the public can get from the railways only what they pay for. Already passenger trains are being taken off by the hundred. Commuters miss scores of trains. The same process of enabling increase of earnings by more intensive service is in progress in freight traffic. Cars will not be put into trains unless loaded nearer their capacity. Locomotives will not move trains unless they are of standard length. Duplicated services will be dropped. That is stopping waste, according to one formula. It is stopping competition in service, which replaced competition in price, when that was called rebating. When shippers were furnished with cars without requiring that cars should be loaded full, it was a form of rebating. The same might be said of many other practices by which shippers have profited, but which the necessities of the railways are compelling them to abandon.

It is still possible for the railways to increase their net earnings in this manner, so that it is not necessary to fear the worst if the Commission's decision should prove unrelenting. But there is no chance that the railways can grow on starvation wages and rations. Not even the necessities of war can supply tracks, terminals, equipment, when railway shares are 10 points down from a year ago, 25 points below 1913. Railway bonds of the highest grade are similarly depressed, while cities, States, and nations are overbidding them in the market for capital. The advance of rates would be the easiest, cheapest, justest way of helping the railways, but the Commission is seemingly not convinced.

MR. HOOVER'S ENGAGING WAYS.

There is an instructive contrast between the methods of Congress and those of the gentleman some of its members call "dictator." Congress persists in passing edicts and antagonizing those forces of business upon which it must rely for success. It is no secret that if the arbitrary methods of Congress are carried out the antagonism between business and Government will be worse than ever. But "Dictator" HOOVER is attracting the praise of those whom he must control. There is no trade more concerned with the high cost of living than the grocery business, and its national meeting has just been held. It formally adopted resolutions that, "Whereas Mr. HOOVER is giving all "his energies to the subject of con- "trol of food without pay and in the "spirit of highest patriotism, there- "fore we," the National Wholesale Grocers' Association,

do hereby pledge to the Government and Mr. HOOVER our fullest aid and co-operation, both as individuals in our several communities and as members of this association.

There are Congressmen and Commissioners who would pay dear for such a testimonial. They would do anything, in fact, except abandon their theories that the way to earn popular approval is to hector business and regulate it by "seizure" and control and limitation of profits and fixing of prices. Mr. HOOVER's methods start differently. It is difficult to say what his methods may be in the strenuous days ahead. But he begins with praise and co-operation.

DEMOCRACY WINS IN GREECE.

Nine months after ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS left Athens to put himself at the head of a revolutionary movement he returns to head the Government. His object in both cases is and was the same, to obtain and secure for Greece a constitutional Government. His return puts an end to the separation of Greece into two countries, which has been her state during most of his absence from Athens. The Entente obliged King CONSTANTINE, or rather the Czar, by laying its hand on VENIZELOS and holding his revolutionary movement still, but not until VENIZELOS had cut off from the royal Government the islands of Greece and a strip of territory across the northern part. In that awkward and impossible state of affairs Greece remained until the Entente at last found itself able to carry out the duty to which it was treaty-bound—the duty to insure a constitutional Government to the nation it had established a century ago.

When it finally composed its own internal differences and carried out this pledge, BONAR LAW was asked in the House of Commons what the Entente expected to gain by its dismissal of CONSTANTINE. "What we hope to "gain," he replied, "is a constitutional "Government representing the whole "of Greece." This constitutional Government has been denied her since CONSTANTINE overruled the elections and installed his own Parliament instead of the elected one. It will be VENIZELOS's first duty to expel this unconstitutional Parliament and call to their seats the men whom the people elected. "The whole of Greece" has never had a single Government, either constitutional or unconstitutional, since VENIZELOS began the revolution which the Allies, under pressure from the Czar, interrupted. The constitutional Government which VENIZELOS will restore will represent, at last, "the whole of Greece."

In September, 1915, VENIZELOS waited upon the King to urge that monarch to keep his treaty obligation to come to the rescue of his ally, Serbia. CONSTANTINE replied:

I am prepared to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the Government, but in international relations I consider myself alone responsible before GOD for their direction.

To which VENIZELOS answered:

You are enunciating the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, with which we have nothing to do in Greece. Your father was freely elected by the Greek people to be their King, and you are his successor. There is no divine right in that title, it is based on the mandate of the people.

This conversation is to be matched in which can be found [illegible]

quent history of Greece. Acting on his own theory of divine right, CONSTANTINE became "responsible before GOD" for the betrayal of his Serbian ally and the tearing up of the scrap of paper which bound him to go to her rescue. So she fell. He became "responsible before GOD" for the overriding of the Greek people even in those "internal affairs" which he was so magnanimously willing to leave to them, for he canceled their elections and made his own. The Greek people may feel proud, and the rest of the world may congratulate them today, that it is not they who are "responsible before GOD" for these typical, characteristic acts, these illustrative outgrowths of the theory of divine right.

That theory ended its short life in Greece yesterday. It had lived not two years altogether. It ended when VENIZELOS came back to Athens, to restore to the people the Government which had been taken from them, to prove that with that theory "we have nothing to do in Greece." If King ALEXANDER ever said he was going to carry out "the brilliant policy of my revered father," he was only indulging in pious rhodomontade. His revered father would never have restored to power the man who went the length of revolution to save democratic Government from falling a victim to the doctrine of divine right. If he did say it, and it is doubtful if he did, his acts are better than his words, and liberty is restored to Greece.

NEUTRALS AND THEIR FOOD.

Holland's Minister of Agriculture, in his recent plea for imports of grain from the United States, attempted to defend his country's large exports of food to Germany by saying that Holland had a "superabundance" of meat, vegetables, and many other agricultural products. His people do not agree with him. At Rotterdam last Saturday they seized large quantities of potatoes which had been placed on barges to be sent away. There were 360,000 bushels ready to be moved. Those who interfered said that the supply of potatoes was not "superabundant," but deficient. Two days after this Minister's plea, with its accompanying threat, was published, the Germans sank the Dutch steamship Emdijk, with a load of wheat from Boston. How is Holland to get American wheat if the Germans, whom she is feeding, sink the ships that carry it? The Dutch people who took the potatoes are in sympathy with the Norwegian workingmen who recently complained to Parliament that German ships sailing from their ports were depriving them of needed food. At the same time the submarines were sending Norwegian grain-laden vessels to the bottom, and now German plotters have been arrested at Christiania, with many bombs, which they intended to place in the coal bunkers of Norwegian ships.

The news record has shown a curious situation, a conflict of purposes and acts which indicates submarine insanity. It is true that the neutrals have been supplying Germany with food and other products, such as nickel for the submarine torpedoes. It is also true that Germany has been sinking neutral ships loaded with grain which might eventually have been sold to her. It may be that neutral food trade with Germany has been to some extent permitted by England and France, and the neutrality of these countries approved, because Germany might gain more food and other supplies if they should declare war. But the course which the United States should take, so far as exports of food are concerned, is clearly shown by the unquestioned record of events and by food conditions at home. We have no wheat for neutrals, because our surplus is not enough for our allies. We should not send fodder grain to the neutrals, because it would be used to make food for the enemy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Afraid or Only Foolish?

Of the rather numerous people who are saying—and some of them writing—that they would gladly fight for the United States here at home, but will not do it abroad, very few, probably, have the habit of introspection, or do any thinking at all, for that matter. These suppositions are quite safe, for no other explanations are possible of statements so extremely unwise.

If anything in human affairs is certain, it is that, when war must be, kindly fortune has no greater favor to bestow either on a nation or on its inhabitants than that the fighting shall be on foreign or enemy soil. The people thus privileged may, indeed, suffer great losses of life and property, but the very worst of war's devastation and its most lasting injuries are thus escaped. This truth has been illustrated on a thousand pages of history, ancient and modern, and most notably of all in the present great conflict.

No reasonably intelligent being can doubt that Germany's remarkable military achievements are due in no small part to the fact that the perfection of her preparations enabled her at once to carry, and as yet to keep, the fighting on territory not her own. There was a like demonstration, as convincing, though on a smaller scale, in the case of our own war between the States. Yet the stupid, parrot cry continues, and those who utter it in some way manage to make themselves believe that, if they are not manifesting a peculiar and superior form of patriotism, at least they avoid the charge of lacking it.

They do nothing of the kind. On the one hand, they reveal an utter inappreciation of their own and their country's interests, and, on the other, they expose themselves to the just suspicion that really they do not want to fight at all and only profess a willingness to fight at home because they think they never will have to do it.

The notion that only in their own land can Americans wage a defensive and therefore justifiable war is, of course, preposterous. Participation in the war where it is now is just as much defensive as it could be here, later, as it inevitably would be if Germany were to conquer her European foes, but if we waited for actual invasion before taking up arms, our civilian population as well as all our industrial interests would be affected exactly as have been those of France, if not as have been those of Belgium and Serbia.

Pacifists Allies of Germany.

A correspondent of The Tribune, whose letter clearly reveals his own sentiments and position, indignantly protests against the charge that the pacifists are pro-Germans. To support his denial, however, he can only call attention to the difference between Germany's ambitions and the pacifist demand that the war shall end with "no forced annexations, no punitive indemnities, and the right of nations, large and small, to free development." Even this, his best argument, is far from being a good one, however, for all these pretty phrases suit Germany very well, as regards the action of other nations with respect to herself, and she would be delighted if all her foes were to adopt the pacifist program.

But the writer of the letter, as so often happens in the case of everybody like him, has no sooner made his proclamation of disagreement with Germany than he proceeds to formulate for her and her actions the familiar defense that the nations arrayed against her are not inhabited entirely by saints, and that whoever searches through their history will find therein incidents and episodes more than hinting that disregard of a neighbor's rights is not a trait purely and exclusively Teutonic. "It can do us no harm," he writes, "to be reminded that other nations have waged unjustifiable wars, that even rape and pillage were known before 1914."

Well, it doesn't, but what then? Our jails and the prisoner's dock in all our criminal courts are full of men for whom forgiveness or lenience could be asked on the same grounds. The question before the world today is not one of ancient records, but of the rights and wrongs in this present war—not one of what happened in the past, but of what is happening now, and especially of what is going to happen in the future.

Not all pacifists are consciously pro-German, but every one of them of necessity is working in Germany's interests and against those of the Allies, including the United States, and a subconscious realization of that fact explains why the pacifist has so little to say about Germany's crimes—why he deplores denunciation of them and keeps reminding all and sundry that there are pages in their own annals that make unpleasant reading. As if we didn't all know it as well as he!

They Hurt Their Own Cause.

There is a peculiar obstinacy and unreason in the conduct of the women who are daily getting themselves arrested in the streets of Washington. They assert, probably with sincerity, that they are aiding the cause of woman suffrage, but so obviously are they hurting it that the friends of that cause feel a grief that is directly proportioned to the delight of its enemies.

Somebody is likely soon to characterize the folly and futility of these actions as "feminine." Of course they are not that, as like errors of judgment on the part of men are familiar enough, but they do illustrate a human possibility that is not less deplorable in women than it is when revealed by members of the other sex, and somehow it is more irritating. That it is so can be, and indeed should be, taken as a complimentary indication that men expect women to be wiser and better mannered than themselves and are angry when they show themselves to be no better.

The militant women in England were hard to defend, or even to excuse, but they had provocations that are lacking in this country, for there their demands for serious attention were refused, and legitimate agitation had been proven nearly or quite hopeless. The American suffragists have had no such experiences and they have won many and considerable victories by means to which no objection in law or propriety could be made.

It is characteristic of the two countries that in England real martyrdom was granted as soon as asked, while here it is withheld when obviously an object of deep yearning. The Washington disturbers of the peace at last have been arrested, but they have not been subjected to confinement while awaiting trial or even put under other bonds than their own promises to appear when wanted. Treatment such as this makes a poor grievance. With suffrage divided against itself, its prospects are appreciably darkened, and nothing else has been accomplished by these small and painless riots.

A Veteran Tells How to Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one way of removing the submarine menace which seems not to have occurred to any one, and that is by destroying the shipyards in Germany where they are being built. This could easily be done in this way: Let us suppose they are in and around Kiel. Very well; assemble a fleet of 3,000 aeroplanes, well loaded with bombs, in charge of 6,000 American, French, and English aviators of approved mettle, drop the bombs not only on the shipyards, but on the warships and defenses of Kiel, reducing them to powder; then let the allied fleet, preceded by mine sweepers, take possession of Kiel. If there are other shipyards, treat them in the same way.

It is certainly to be hoped that when our men get over they will exhibit a little American dash, punch, and initiative such as marked our civil and Spanish wars. So far, we have seen little brilliant strategy—only a brutal pounding back and forth of men and guns in trenches. If there had been a Sheridan or a Stonewall Jackson, a Kilpatrick or a Morgan, a Stoneman or a Mosby among the Allies, we should have seen ere this a dozen light-horse cavalry raids through Germany, destroying highways, railroad bridges, munition plants, &c.; and I would be willing to wager my hat that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with ten regiments of cowboys, without previous drill, in the formation used on the plains, could penetrate Germany from top to bottom and escape scot free, simply because their tactics would be new to the slow-thinking Teuton and our men could escape before he recovered from his surprise.

This talk that the war is going to last for years ought to be frowned on. In three months after our men get fairly to work Germany ought to be whipped to a frazzle, not by trench fighting, but by taking her on the flank and from overhead, and by inventions and devices hitherto unheard of in warfare.

VETERAN.

Taylorville, Penn., June 24, 1917.

Thanks to a Generous Giver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to express through the columns of THE TIMES the appreciation of the Catholic League of Women's Service to the charming woman who anonymously and graciously slipped four one hundred dollar bills to four delighted girls between Forty-first and Forty-third Streets on Fifth Avenue at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock today?

ELEANORA DE CISNEROS,
Captain of the American Red Cross Drive of the League of Women's Service.

New York, June 25, 1917.

FRIENDLY ARGENTINA.

Tremendous Enthusiasm for the American Military Attache.

Washington, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I arrived from Buenos Aires three weeks ago, and have just thought that something that happened to our military attaché to the Argentine, Major Alfred T. Smith, might interest you as showing the feeling of the Argentine people.

About two months and a half ago, after the sinking of one of their ships, the Monte Protegido, there was a really enormous anti-German manifestation in Buenos Aires. The windows of all the German shops were broken, and also those of the important pro-German newspaper, La Union, and of the German Club, and a large mob came one night to the Plaza Hotel where Count Luxburg, the German Minister, is living, and shrieked maledictions of all sorts at him.

Late one afternoon during these manifestations, Major Smith, in full regalia, was leaving the Circulo Militar after a reception, just as one of the big processions came along the Calle Florida.

Not knowing the American uniform, and thinking that he was British, the crowd cheered for "Inglaterra." Then some one in the window of the club called to them that it was the American military attaché, and the crowd promptly went mad with enthusiasm. They took the horses out of a carriage and wanted Major Smith to get in and let them pull him along triumphantly, and when he laughingly refused, they wanted him to lead their procession. This, of course, he could not do either, and he at last escaped in an automobile, which was chased several blocks by the enthusiastic crowd.

The feeling of friendliness toward us and of understanding, is steadily growing, although slowely, and at times this pro-Ally feeling has some setbacks.

The Germans cleverly play one political party against another. After the anti-German riots they posted large notices everywhere headed, "Radicals Beware," and saying that the riots were merely an effort of the old Conservative Party to oust the Socialists who are now in power.

S. T. M.

Norway's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America took nearly three years before she declared war on Germany. She might have stopped the war, some say, if she had interfered at once, but in all these years she did nothing to prepare. Plenty of American citizens have been trading with Germany and enriched themselves, and some rumors say after the war was declared, too. Norway is a very small and poor country compared with America, but she prepared at once and was ready and fully equipped for self-defense in 1916. Our Government wanted to protect our country as long as possible from brutal German murder and invasion, just as your highly honored President did, although your country was never in danger of being invaded. You waited three years; why should not small Norway wait double that time?

We have shown we are no cowards; we have kept communication open with Russia, France, England, and the United States, when you had to stop yours, although our boats seem to be specially chosen to be sent to the bottom by the Germans, with many lives lost. No U-boat has frightened the brave Norwegian sailors. That some individuals have kept up business with Germany and made money by it may be true, but can Americans deny having done the same?

Why should not a Norwegian mission, headed by a man like Professor Nansen, be well received? He alone is worthy of all possible courtesy for all the bravery he showed in the Far North and all he has done for science. He will also be able to prove that Norway deserves consideration as a small country which has created for place among the bigger countries—a brave nation other nations have respect for, and with a just, liberal Government.

VALBORG GRAN.

New York, June 24, 1917.

Delays of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every morning I go through your paper and find Congress still debating, still giving the enemy every chance to kill, mutilate, starve, and destroy the very peoples that are daily saving the world from all that brutal Teutonic minds can devise. Could not the newspapers turn a searchlight on Congress every day? A Congress like ours, with such enormous capacity for slumber or for petty axe grinding, needs a goading such as only the papers can give them. It is the opinion of dozens of good men I have talked with that thousands of airplanes can knock the fight clean out of the Hunnish horde. Must we again look on while Congress administers a sleeping potion to itself?

WORRIED.

East Orange, June 21, 1917.

Do Americans Say "Wa-al"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do cable your correspondent Bartimaeus, somewhere in England, and charge him to correct his Yankee dictionary to date. Say to him: "We do appreciate 'atmosphere,' but by the shade of Webster don't continue to make us say 'Wa-al'!" My head is white, but I have never yet heard an American say this. Worse yet, it "renders aid and comfort to the enemy"!

ANNA RUTH WEEKS.

New York, June 26, 1917.

THE SIGNAL OF MERCY.

APRIL 2, 1917.

The gladiatorial nations, spent with strife,
Look to us for a sign—the sign that ends
The desperate conflict that has raged so long
Upon the vast arena of the world.
Here, in Democracy's high judgment-seat,
Columbia watches, with impassioned eyes,
As ancient Error and Primeval Wrong
Vanquish the bleeding form of Liberty.
To you she looks, Columbia—to you!
And you, in her defense, shall make the sign—
The sign of mercy, giving Life, not Death.
She falls! Shall brutal might subdue her youth,
Cast her, an outraged corse, upon the earth,
And place the foot of triumph on her breast?
See—see! The world waits, breathless, for your sign!
The faces of the audient peoples gleam
White, anguished, on a background dim with doom!
Answer their hopes, Columbia! The sign!
No trafficking with doubt avails us now!
"Choose ye this day—choose ye whom ye will serve!"
Again the ringing challenge of the past
Assails the present's palpitating heart.
Shall Right or Wrong be victor? Choose ye now,
And by your choice abide through good or ill!
The unborn centuries in the womb of Time
Listen, with inchoate ear, to learn their fate.
Extend your hand, Columbia—that hand
Oft stretched in welcome to a fleeing slave;
Extend your hand—the hand that tyrants dread;
And at your sign our hands will join with yours;
Quick—quick; the signal! Freedom shall not die!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

THE GERMAN PRESS HERE.

Silence a Just Demand If It Cannot Approve Our Cause.

Providence, R. I., June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was refreshing to read in your Magazine Section yesterday the article by Rear Admiral Goodrich, as well as one that followed it, both having to do with the vexed question of German-American loyalty. It would seem that Federal Secret Service agents could not be better employed than in scrutinizing the German-language press for seditious utterances. Ever since the sinking of the Lusitania I have wondered at the freedom, indeed the license, which such anti-American publications have permitted themselves.

Happening to be in Baltimore on May 10, 1915, I read an editorial in Der Deutsche Correspondent of that date under the caption, "Wo sind die Piraten?" (Where Are the Pirates?) referring to the massacre of the previous week. And I found this passage, which I hope you may be willing to print in the original in order that the accuracy of the translation may not be called in question:

Wer ohne der bewaffneten Macht eines Staates ansugehoeren und ohne als solche Rennlich zu sein, feindselige Handlungen gegen Angehoerige einer anderen bewaffneten Macht—U-Boote—vornimmt, ist ein Freischaerler — Franktireur — und gehoert von Gott und Rechtswegen an den Galgen, findet also auf dem Meeresgrunde noch ein viel zu erhenvolles letztes Lager. Auf einem solchen Freischaerler hatten die 180 Amerikaner, die auf der Lusitania nach England fahren wollten, Passage genommen.

[He who, not belonging to the armed power of State, and unrecognizable as such, commits hostile acts against representatives of an armed power—U-boats—is a freebooter or franc-tireur and, under the laws of God and man, is a fit subject for the gallows, and therefore finds on the bottom of the sea a far too honorable last resting place. On such a freebooting ship 180 Americans wishing to travel to England had taken passage.] (This last sentence was in heavy-faced type for emphasis.)

It would be interesting to know, now that we are at war with Germany, whether Der Deutsche Correspondent is still of the opinion that the noncombatant men, women, and children who were murdered on the high seas when the Lusitania was torpedoed found in their watery grave "a far too honorable last resting place." It may be asking too much of German sentiment to expect it to undergo sudden revulsion by the mere declaration of war on Germany by this country, but we have a right to exact silence if outspoken approval of the Allies' cause cannot be vouchsafed by the press of the enemy language. Such sneers as your excerpts of yesterday connote, in so far as they relate to France and Great Britain, have no place in any newspaper printed in the United States while we are at war in alliance with those countries. One need not stop to inquire what would happen to an editor of a newspaper published in Germany who should presume to write in similar terms of other members of the Central Powers.

C. A. BLUMER.

MINERS FOR MORE COAL.

Use of Foreign Labor for the Duration of the War Suggested.

New York, June 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of June 22 refers to the report of the Federal Trade Commission that the production of bituminous coal is 40 per cent. short of a possible maximum, and indicates that the commission charges faulty rail transportation with being the primary or sole cause of this condition. Undoubtedly there are faults of transportation, and such faults have limited in some instances the production of some bituminous mines. It is not true, however, that lack of transportation or faulty transportation is the principal cause of an insufficient supply of bituminous coal. The responsible cause is lack of labor in the mines. The writer knows of two very important bituminous coal mining operations in Central Pennsylvania which have had ample supplies of cars and entirely adequate transportation facilities for months, but which have not produced more than two-thirds of their normal output. Both of these mines have been unable to procure necessary labor. A very large proportion of miners are of foreign birth, and at the beginning of the war many returned to their home countries. The customary annual migration of foreign labor to this country has stopped during the war. American labor is more actively employed than ever before. Men cannot be taken from other industries to work in coal mines, and if it were possible to do this it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The inherent trouble is that the demand for labor in this country has greatly increased, while the supply has decreased. The demand for fuel coal has increased, while the supply, because of lack of labor at the mine, has either decreased or has not increased. The law which forbids the importation of foreign labor and the Chinese Exclusion act keep from our shores a supply of labor otherwise obtainable and absolutely necessary to the industrial welfare of the country generally, and certainly necessary if the bituminous coal mines are to be worked to their capacity. Pooling will not increase the amount of coal mined and will not cure the disease. Under ordinary circumstances organized labor would oppose any change in the two laws referred to, but it may be that organized labor would not oppose an amendment to the laws referred to by which, at least during the period of the war, sufficient miners might be brought here from foreign countries by the Government and put to work in the bituminous coal mines. There could be a provision that these men could be sent back to their homes as soon as the war is ended. These imported miners could remain here during the war in charge of the Government. They would not decrease the wages of any miner, nor would they deprive any other man of work.

G. N. ORCUTT.

Fast Building of Wooden Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of doing things quickly, I thought it might be of interest to hear of quick shipbuilding over a hundred years ago.

The old ship New Orleans, built at Sacket Harbor, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1814, was a veritable big ship for its day, a three-decker to carry 110 guns, and could mount 120. Hough's history gives its dimensions as 187 feet keel, beam 56 feet, hold 30 feet. She was over 200 feet. Thirty-two hundred tons of material had to be procured from standing timber in the region of Sacket Harbor—oak planks and ribs, high pine deck timbers, red cedar quartered timber between ribs above water line. She was to draw 18 feet and was completed up to upper deck at Storr's Harbor.

Another man-of-war, the Chippewa, was being built at the same time for 64 guns. Henry Eckford came from New York with a large force of ship carpenters—1,000 men were employed, so tradition has it—with all the advantages of improved machinery and tools. It was wonderful what these sturdy men accomplished that Winter. Thirty-five days is given by old-timers as the hurried days of building.

HARRIETTE A. FOLGER.

Hudson, N. Y., June 18, 1917.

MILK AND ALCOHOL

Professor Graham Lusk on the Food Loss in Brewing.

New York, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Simon Baruch has done an important service in his letter emphasizing the great value of milk in a diet. His conclusions with regard to the importance of browers' grains for the maintenance of the milk supply are less convincing. It may be wise to consider the little-known report of the Committee of the Royal Society to Parliament on the subject of the economy in food which might be effected by the prohibition of brewing. The British "Restriction act" of 1916 reduced the production of beer from 35,400,000 barrels to 26,000,000 barrels per annum.

If the barley, sugar, rice, and grits which entered into the production of the latter amount of beer had been used for human food, and the 40 per cent. barley offal had been used to produce pork, 68.5 per cent. of the protein and 71.7 per cent. of the original energy content of the materials employed would have been available for human nutrition; whereas the barley converted into beer, and the culms, grains, and yeast, if they had been given to milch cows, would by the most favorable computation show a recovery of 27 per cent. of the protein and 59 per cent. of the energy content of the 1,100,000 metric tons (1 metric ton equals 2,200 pounds) of the food materials employed.

This latter calculation presupposes that the alcohol derived from beer is an effective energy-contributing foodstuff. If alcohol is not so adjudged, then only 27.9 per cent. of the calories employed are of value in human nutrition. The report truthfully states:

"The extent to which the human body can turn the calories of alcohol to useful account is, however, a doubtful point. Most of it is actually burnt up in the body and gives rise to heat. But the known effect of alcohol in decreasing the working capacity and the efficiency of the individual when it is taken in more than moderate amounts limits the utilization of its energy for the work of the nation. * * * Were it not possessed of other qualities, the food value of alcohol would be measured by its full caloric value. But, unlike other foods more strictly defined, alcohol exerts effects as a drug which cannot be ignored in appraising its value as a food. These effects become more important when the individual is called upon to do strenuous work or to endure exposure.

"Against the experimental data mentioned above must be put the results observed in practice, and on large numbers of individuals, as to the effect of alcohol on the accomplishment of physical work. We may point, for instance, to the results exhibited by troops on the march. Repeated experience has shown that regiments not supplied with alcohol marched further, and were in better condition at the end of the day, than others to which it had been given. Experiments in mountain climbing have given similar indications, the total work done being smaller under alcohol and the expenditure of energy greater. In particular, the records of American industrial experience are significant in showing a better output when no alcohol is taken by the workmen."

GRAHAM LUSK,
Professor of Physiology, Cornell University Medical College.

GERMANY'S POTASH.

She Will Be Glad to Exchange for American Phosphate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a far stronger answer to be made to Professor Ostwald's threat that Germany's potash supply would be used after the war "to dictate which of the nations shall have plenty of food and which shall starve" than that given by Richard H. Edmonds in your issue of May 29 to the effect that the United States is fast developing methods of obtaining potash from feldspar and as by-products from the production of cement and iron.

While there are still other and more promising sources of potash in this country than either of these, such as Searle's Lake deposit, alunite, kelpweed, &c., the far more important fact remains that our crops are not dependent upon any source of potash. The fertilizer industry was established about the year 1850, while potash was not discovered till about 1875. During this interim of twenty-five years the use of chemical fertilizers increased enormously, though not a pound of potash was used in their manufacture.

Moreover, owing to the scarcity of potash, more than half the fertilizers used in this country the last two years have contained little or no potash—and yet they have, on the whole, given entirely satisfactory results, as they did from 1850 to 1875, when no potash whatever was used.

While potash improves the quality and increases the yield of various crops, it is by no means essential to the general production of crops, as the above facts have abundantly proved.

Such, however, is not the case with phosphates, which are necessary to produce and mature the grains and fruits of all crops, and of phosphates this country fortunately has an enormous supply of its own.

On the other hand, and this shows the absurdity of Professor Ostwald's threat, Germany has no phosphate deposits and is dependent upon this country, Algeria and Tunis for her supplies of this more important plant food.

Naturally, therefore, Germany will be only too glad after the war to exchange her potash for American phosphates, as she has done in the past.

Altogether too much importance has been given to potash as an essential element of plant food, and this is largely due to the extensive propaganda of the German potash syndicate which controls the industry, backed by the German Government.

If France regains Alsace she will have one of the largest potash deposits in the world. The recently discovered deposits of Spain are also promising, though they are not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the assertion that they will prove to be formidable rivals

RED CROSS GIFTS TOTAL $114,000,000

Largest Relief Fund in the World's History Raised in Seven Days.

THIS CITY GAVE $37,900,000

But Contributions Here Are Not All In and $40,000,000 Mark Is Likely to be Reached.

DAVISON TELLS OF PLANS

$1,000,000 Already Appropriated for Work in France—20 Experts to be Sent to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross War Council, who has been in charge of its seven-day campaign for $100,000,000 for war relief work, tonight formally announced the success of the project. In a statement reviewing the results of the campaign he said reports received up to the close of business tonight showed an aggregate of at least $114,000,000 collected or pledged.

Having raised its fund Mr. Davison declared that the Red Cross would go ahead promptly with its plans. He announced that $1,000,000 has been appropriated to take care of American relief work in France under the direction of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, and that a commission of twenty experts would be sent to Russia under Dr. Frank Billing of Chicago to study the needs of the Russian people. A similar commission, he announced, would be sent to Rumania. Mr. Davison added that the policies and plans of the Red Cross would be announced as they were developed and that it would be the purpose of the organization to take the public fully into its confidence in the expenditure of the funds that had been so generously contributed. Mr. Davison's statement follows:

"The returns up to 9 o'clock tonight indicate that during the past week at least $114,000,000 have been subscribed to the Red Cross War Fund. This assumes that stockholders in companies which have declared special dividends amounting to some $20,000,000 will turn their dividends over to the Red Cross.

"Local chapters of the Red Cross are entitled to retain for their own 25 per cent. of the total amount collected, but it is very evident that the National Red Cross will have a generous fund with which to begin its tremendous tasks. The result which has been achieved is indeed gratifying. Never before in the history of the world was such a fund for the relief of human suffering realized by voluntary subscription in so brief a period.

Millions of Persons Gave to Fund.

"This result was made possible by surprisingly generous contributions in many communities. The most inspiring, indeed the most extraordinary feature of the campaign, has been the number of contributors, as well as their wide geographical distribution. Many millions of our people, representing every part of the country, have given and worked to induce others to give.

"Nothing which has happened before shows so clearly as this campaign that the great heart of the American people is in this struggle with determination that our own men shall be cared for, that everything that can be done shall be done to hearten and to aid the suffering peoples among our allies, indeed that nothing shall be left undone to win this war.

"No time will be lost by the Red Cross in its efforts to accomplish results with the large resources with which it has now been supplied. Some of the plans which are being developed and which we hope promptly to carry into execution are the following:

"First and foremost, we shall provide, as we may be called upon by the army and navy, for the care and safety of our soldiers and sailors wherever they may be.

"We shall provide funds whereby the American Red Cross Commission may take over administration of American relief work in France. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the French commission, has been appointed by General Pershing a member of his staff, and the Red Cross has appropriated at Major Murphy's cabled request $1,000,000 to take care of immediate needs.

"We have cabled each of the allied Governments, seeking authority to install an American Red Cross dispensary in each of their important seaport cities—a measure of relief urgently needed.

Twenty Experts to Russia.

"We shall send to Russia a commission of some twenty experts, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, to study the needs and the best means of aiding the Russian people.

"The commission will be equipped with materials, instruments, and facilities for extending immediate relief in urgent cases, and the Red Cross will meanwhile organize to render large and effective aid along the battleline and elsewhere in Russia where there is acute distress. We shall send a similar commission to make a survey and likewise equipped with supplies and instruments to extend immediate relief to the people of Rumania.

"The War Council of the Red Cross is deeply sensitive of its very grave obligation to administer the very large sum of money intrusted to it with all the wisdom and foresight which can be mustered into service.

"Our policies and plans will be made known as they are developed. It will be our purpose to conduct our work with the utmost publicity and to take the public as completely as possible into our confidence. The Red Cross belongs to the people and the War Council wants the public to understand the seriousness with which it regards the trust which has been committed to it."

Oversubscription of the $100,000,000 originally sought was accomplished largely in the final roundup yesterday, when nearly $20,000,000 in new subscriptions was obtained. A score of cities, including Baltimore and Atlanta, will extend the campaign period through the week.

1,000 Cities Exceed Allotments.

More than 1,000 of the larger cities raised more than their allotments. Among the States which exceeded their quotas were Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, (outside New York City,) Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, New Jersey, and West Virginia.

All sections of the country passed their goals, with the possible exception of the South. New York City at last reports had fallen short of its $40,000,000 apportionment, but work there had not been completed.

San Francisco today reported oversubscription of its $1,000,000 apportionment, in recognition of the aid given by the National Red Cross to a stricken city in 1906.

In New York State the following cities collected twice as much as was expected: Albion, Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Cooperstown, Medina, North Tonawanda, and Riverdale. Six Pennsylvania towns made a similar record: Butler, Clarion, Greenville, Titusville, Warren, and Wellsboro.

Cleveland) Ohio, raised $2,119,000 more than its quota.

RED CROSS GIFTS HERE REACH $37,900,000

Committee Confident Additional Contributions Will Bring Total to $40,000,000.

New York City closed its Red Cross campaign at noon yesterday with $37,900,000 actually collected and pledged and with enough additional special corporation dividends in sight to raise the amount well above the $40,000,000 originally allotted to the city. Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, announced last night that fully 600 corporations were still to be heard from and that there was no question about the city ultimately turning into the war fund the full sum asked of it.

Several reasons were given for the failure of the city to have the $40,000,000 and more on hand when the campaign closed. One of these was the announcement sent broadcast over the country yesterday morning that more than the $100,000,000 originally desired had been raised. This counteracted the urgent appeals of the local managers and caused some of the team members to relax their efforts.

Those who did continue were told by many of the persons they asked for donations that, the country having raised the full amount desired, there was no need for New York City to exert itself further. Still another argument advanced was that the share of the fund allotted to New York City was out of proportion to that of the rest of the country. Finally, it was argued, practically every member of the teams knew that the corporation dividends still to come would materially increase the city's total, and that there was no need to ask for more money or pledges.

Mr. Prosser, speaking at the team luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said:

"I can give you people the best assurance that this is not all the money that is to be contributed by New York City. More of it is coming in every hour, and, under our corporation plan, I am certain that the total for New York City will go beyond $40,000,000. We have raised a tremendous amount of money, and New York City has every reason to be proud. What is more, there has been such a group of people got together anywhere as have been sitting here daily, and have given their time and energy to the cause of the Red Cross. I want to say that the amount of money collected and pledged is of secondary importance to the wonderful national spirit that has been shown here and in the rest of the country."

Gift to Mr. Prosser.

Mr. Prosser was cheered enthusiastically for his work in the campaign, and there was applause, also, for Charles Sumner Ward, the general field manager of the campaign who laid out the plan of organization for the entire country, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., member of the War Council of the Red Cross. There was another demonstration when Mrs. Douglas Robinson, representing the teams, gave Mr. Prosser a silver tankard of the period of George I. in appreciation of his efforts, and when Mr. Prosser made a little speech, giving most of the credit for the success of the national campaign to H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Chairman of the Red Cross Council.

Throughout the city the end of the campaign was hailed with a great deal of enthusiasm. A tremendous crowd watched the raising of the big red arrow in front of the Bankers Trust Building to the $100,000,000 mark, the total for the nation at 2 P. M., and thousands of others cheered when the million dollar barrel" was rolled up Fifth Avenue to 106th Street. Last night the Speery searchlight flashed the amount raised by showing white and red rays.

"After all," a member of the New York Committee said last night, "the big thing is that the nation has raised more than the amount originally asked. And I am certain that when all of the money is finally in—which won't be for several weeks—the total for the nation will be $125,000,000."

The total of collections and pledges for the previous twenty-four hours reported by the thirty teams yesterday at the final luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, was, aproximately, $1,607,000. The highest total for the entire campaign was recorded by team No. 6, of which Edgar L. Marston was the captain. This team reported contributions and pledges totalling more than $6,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a member of the Marston team, and he and his wife contributed an additional $100,000 yesterday.

The team headed by J. P. Morgan collected the second highest amount during the campaign, that headed by Mayor Mitchel the third, and Jacob H. Schiff's team the fourth. Team No. 16, of which William B. Thompson was captain, turned in the fifth highest amount, all of these teams collecting more than $1,000,000 each. Of the women's teams, that headed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman collected the highest amount, its grand total being more than $500,000.

Training School for Patriotism.

Charles E. Hughes was the speaker at the luncheon. He evoked cheers by asserting that no man had the right to a single dollar that could be spared by him to alleviate suffering along the battle fronts, or could be devoted to other work of relief. He referred to the Red Cross workers as forming a training school for patriotism, and congratulated them on what they had done.

"But there will be no prosperity if the war is lost," he said. "We will live the rest of our lives in disgrace. This is our war and our opportunity. You have generated a spirit out of which is being developed the force that will not only make the American Red Cross efficient, but is also absolutely necessary to win the war. The thing that will win this war is the sense of individual duty and the sense of individual relationship to government on the part of every American man and woman. How will democracy show up in this war? How will it fight? It ought to fight as efficiently as any military autocracy the world has ever seen. Democracy does not fight brutally. Its war will be glorified by humanity in the treatment of prisoners and in the care, sustenance, and protection of all the boys and men fighting in democracy's cause. All America will be at the front, an invisible army, sustaining and supporting the visible forces in the field."

Before calling for the reports of the teams Mr. Prosser thanked Miss Mary Parsons, Chairman of the Women's teams, for the work she had done. As he concluded, Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that another ceremony remained before the totals were reported, and that Mrs. Robinson would "tell Mr. Prosser what the teams thought of him." It was then that Mrs. Robinson gave the Chairman the silver tankard.

In addition to capturing first place for the entire campaign, Mr. Marston's team won the honors for the largest report for the last twenty-four hours. The team headed by H. G. S. Noble, known as the Stock Exchange team, came second. Some of the large contributions, in addition to the $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were: Millinery Division of the Red Cross, $20,000; Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., $20,000; New York Quebrache Extract Company, $25,000; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $25,000; Bank of America, $15,000; George F. Baker, Jr., $25,000; J. B. Duke, $25,000, and F. Garvin, $15,000.

There was handclapping when it was announced that men of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. had contributed $33, and that one of the waiters at the luncheons at the Chamber of Commerce had given $1.

More than $14,000 was realized by the fund through the sale of tickets on the subways yesterday. The Interborough had promised to give the fund 10 per cent. of its receipts for the day. Some of the other contributions and pledges that were applauded were $600 from the employes of W. H. Todd & Co; $432.92 from the employes of the New York Life Insurance Company; $3,330 from the employes of the Guaranty Trust Company; $383 from the employes of the General Electric Company, and $3,400 from the West Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Generous contributions were reported yesterday, also, by organizations which have not been reporting at the Chamber of Commerce meetings. The Directors of the Clothiers' Association of New York reported that it had received up to noon yesterday the following additional contributions:

Emil Oppenheim & Co., 1,000 linen handkerchiefs valued at	
J. H. Samuels & Brother	$4,000
Louis Friedman	500
New York Traveling Salesmen	100
Previously reported	22
Total	54,246

Orange, N. J., reported it had already received more than $15,000 in pledges and contributions and money was still coming in. Ellis Parker Butler of the Executive Committee of the Flushing Red Cross announced that the grand total of the week's campaign in Flushing was $5,331.03.

The following additional contributions were announced by the Silk Association of America:

S. Rawitzer & Co., Inc., $2,500; John H. Meyer Silk Company, $1,000; Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, $500; Portland Silk Company, $500; employes of Nonotuck Silk Company, $250; American Raw Silk Company, Inc., $250; Holland Manufacturing Company, $200; Vivanti Brothers, $200; Werthelmer Brothers, $100; Charles Wolff & Co., $100; Lucas Schwenk & Co., $100; Frank & Dugan, $100; the Mills & Duffot Company, $100; Victor E. Meyer, $50; Morris Parsons, $25; Star Ribbon Manufacturing Company, $25; Emil H. Erlanger, $15.

Following is the standing of the thirty New York teams at the close of the campaign, showing the amounts reported by each yesterday, the donations of $500 and more, and the grand total for each of the teams. The grand totals were given out by the Publicity Bureau, and probably will be revised in some small particulars by the auditors.

TEAM NO. 6.

Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

James A. Blair	$1,000.00
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	5,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Glen	500.00
Eva M. Julsill	500.00
M. W. Mulsill	2,000.00
S. A. Megeath	1,000.00
Chauncey M. Depew	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Newman	500.00
A Friend	5,000.00
Mrs. S. A. Megeath	750.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Harris	5,000.00
Lamont, Corliss & Co.	1,000.00
O'Sullivan Rubber Co.	1,000.00
N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co.	25,000.00
Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.	20,000.00
George J. Gould	5,000.00
Edgar L. Marston	10,000.00
Mrs. Edgar L. Marston	1,000.00
Miss Jessie F. Marston	500.00
Francis B. Garvin	5,000.00
James W. Lane	10,000.00
Mrs. James W. Lane	1,000.00
Employes of Wm. Salomon & Co.	782.25
Elitia Walker	2,500.00
Stewart Walker	2,500.00
Alonzo Potter	2,500.00
Jacques Weinberger	1,000.00
E. S. Bayer	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	100,000.00
Otto T. Bannard	2,500.00
M. N. Buckner	1,000.00
The Seymour Co.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Cook	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	16,604.28
Reported yesterday	$231,594.25
Previously reported	5,892,877.75
Total	$6,123,972.00

TEAM NO. 9.

J. P. Morgan, Captain.

N. Y. Agency Bank of Montreal	$7,500.00
Agency N. Y. Royal Bank of Canada	1,000.00
Canadian Pacific R. R. Co.	3,500.00
Dominion Express Co.	1,500.00
E. S. Williams	500.00
Henry Evans	1,000.00
Harold Peirce	500.00
R. B. Hirsch	1,000.00
R. G. Dun & Co.	10,000.00
Charles H. Warren	500.00
Minor C. Keith	5,000.00
Herbert S. Holt	1,000.00
Charles E. F. Clarke	1,000.00
H. J. Fuller	1,000.00
Charles M. Brooks	500.00
Miscellaneous	3,880.98
Reported yesterday	$39,880.98
Previously	1,462,753.02
Grand total	$1,502,554.00

TEAM NO. 8.

Mayor J. P. Mitchel, Captain.

Edward M. Weld	$1,000.00
Lemoke van Bernuth	500.00
Leonella Perera	500.00
William L. Lawson	500.00
Jacob Lawson Bag Co.	500.00
Henry Helde and family	5,000.00
Henry A. Janaes	500.00
First National Bank received from First Security Co.	100,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,500.03
Reported yesterday	$110,000.03
Previously	1,150,096.97
Grand total	$1,260,097.00

TEAM NO. 13.

Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

Edward Hinman	$1,000.00
Foundation collection	5,000.00
Mrs. J. Goodheart	1,000.00
Meyer H. Lehman	1,000.00
Wise Seligsburg	500.00
Miscellaneous	51,793.90
Reported yesterday	$60,293.90
Previously	1,054,640.10
Grand total	$1,114,934.00

TEAM NO. 16.

W. B. Thompsen, Captain.

A. A. Fowler	$1,000.00
F. U. Doubleday	500.00
T. C. W. Barrow	1,100.00
C. M. Mitchell	1,000.00
Dorothy Bull	10,000.00
Anna C. Ewing	1,000.00
R. B. Dula	5,000.00
O. Smith	500.00
H. D. Kingsbury	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,062.81
Reported yesterday	$34,162.81
Previously	1,059,739.19
Grand total	$1,093,872.00

TEAM NO. 2.

T. J. Gillespie, Captain.

Louis M. Whitney	$500.00
Howard D. Maxwell	2,500.00
Frana Men	1,000.00
William Ward	2,000.00
Mrs. Edgar Palmer	10,000.00
Barber, Watson & Gibany	500.00
Topping Brothers	500.00
Fraser, Brace & Co.	500.00
Metcalf Bros. & Co.	10,000.00
Railway Steel Spring Co.	50,000.00
E. Y. Danforth	500.00
Manufacturers' Paper Co.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. F. McCann	500.00
Miscellaneous	4,666.69
Reported yesterday	$88,666.69
Previously	755,841.31
Grand total	$830,008.00

TEAM NO. 12.

C. H. Sabin, Captain.

Employes of Finance Trad. Corp.	$2,600.00
Steven Baker	500.00
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	25,000.00
T. A. Howell	2,500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Schley	1,000.00
Elbridge L. Adam	600.00
Michel Gavin	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
New England Mfg. Co.	5,000.00
Metropolitan Engraving Co.	2,500.00
Herbert Parsons	1,000.00
Guaranty Club	3,330.00
Miscellaneous	978.00
Reported yesterday	$47,008.00
Previously	724,883.00
Grand total	$771,891.00

TEAM NO. 20.

A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

F. E. Gunnison	$600.00
Thomas J. Watson	500.00
friend	2,500.00
Anderson-Meyer Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Pacific Commercial Co.	1,500.00
Harmon August	1,000.00
Anonymous	3,000.00
J. F. Peder	1,000.00
Emma C. Millett	500.00
American Surety Co.	10,000.00
A. N. Burbank	500.00
Miscellaneous	11,722.00
Reported yesterday	$35,322.50
Previously	727,802.50
Grand total	$763,125.00

TEAM NO. 10.

H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

Bernard Schoole & Co.	$10,000.00
Pyne, Kendall & Hollister	1,000.00
Baruch Brothers	1,000.00
Jacob Field	500.00
Whitehouse & Co.	5,000.00
George Arents	2,000.00
George Arents, Jr.	2,000.00
Sichel & Frank	800.00
Shuman & Seligmann	500.00
Springs & Co.	1,000.00
E. C. & R. Randolph	10,000.00
Hartman K. Smith	3,000.00
Stromberg Carb. Co. of America	2,500.00
M. J. Dannenberg	500.00
A. H. Bickmore & Co.	1,000.00
Phelix T. Rosen	1,000.00
N. Bruce MacKelvie	2,000.00
Sidney M. Sternbach	500.00
Hudson Motor Car Company of New York	500.00
Kelly, Howell & Co.	1,000.00
William E. Lauer & Co.	500.00
Fred E. Ridey & Co.	1,000.00
Ferchtwanger, Cahn & Co.	500.00
Merrill, Lynch & Co.	500.00
Loew & Co.	500.00
Wardwell & Adams	2,500.00
Hartshorne & Battelle	3,500.00
W. J. Wollman & Co.	1,000.00
James B. Lowell	1,000.00
C. C. Langley	500.00
Tools, Henry & Co.	500.00
R. H. Tomlinson & Co.	500.00
Moore & Schley	5,000.00
Sneckner & Heath	1,000.00
C. I. Hudson & Co.	1,000.00
Miller & Co.	7,500.00
Benjamin & Ferguson	2,500.00
Dwight Braman	500.00
Butler, Herrick & Kip	500.00
Herbert Lee Sonn	500.00
Clark, Childs & Co.	3,500.00
Muller, Schall & Co.	2,500.00
R. H. Simpson & Co.	1,000.00
Chisholm & Chapman	1,000.00
O. S. Campbell	1,000.00
John Muir & Co.	5,000.00
E. C. Benedict & Co.	500.00
Provost Brothers & Co.	500.00
Lillian H. D. George	1,000.00
Prichard & Co.	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	52,988.00
Reported yesterday	$148,259.00
Previously	802,362.00
Grand total	$950,621.00

TEAM NO. 28.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

A Friend	$2,500.00
Another Friend	2,500.00
Carl W. Hamilton	500.00
Mrs. Rowland F. Knoedler	2,500.00
Elizabeth Russell	500.00
A. Heckscher	1,000.00
John E. Madden	500.00
Mrs. C. C. Cuyler	500.00
C. Ryna	1,000.00
Louise L. Kane	2,000.00
Subscription taken at the Palace Theatre by Mrs. William B. Kennedy	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,846.39
Reported yesterday	4,322.75
Previously	$18,180.14
Grand total	535,588.56
	$553,758.00

TEAM NO. 4.

J. H. Harding, Captain.

W. MacBeth	$500.00
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2,500.00
Anonymous	2,500.00
The Arkell Safety Bag Co.	10,000.00
Proceeds of Red Cross proportion on sale of subway and elevated tickets for June 26	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	14,961.98
	1,149.00
Total yesterday	$30,110.98
Previously	503,877.02
Grand total	$533,488.00

TEAM NO. 3.

Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Louis Lazarus & Son	$1,000.00
H. H. Duval & Co.	1.00.00
H. L. Cooper	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,482.00
Total yesterday	$6,482.00
Previously reported	524,338.00
Grand total	$530,821.00

TEAM NO. 1.

M. Friedsam, Captain.

A. Hollander & Sons	$500.00
B. L. Nenner	500.00
William R. Mead	1,000.00
A. B. C. Electric Elevator Co.	2,500.00
Turner	750.00
Building Trades Employes' Ass'n	10,000.00
G. T. Waitefelder	500.00
Abercrombe & Fitch Co.	1,000.00
Millinery Division of American Red Cross	20,000.00
Rose & Frank Co.	500.00
Burtin Bros. & Co.	5,000.00
G. Seidenburg & Co.	1,000.00
Fox, Speichert & Bros.	1,000.00
B. Priestley & Co.	1,000.00
Schwartz & Jaffee	1,000.00
Shoe Mfg. Association	2,000.00
Germania Bank	4,000.00
Dress and Waist Association	5,219.25
C. H. Tenny	2,500.00
C. H. Tenny & Co.	1,000.00
Silk Travelers' Association	1,036.10
Employes of Gimbel Bros.	2,927.65
Spool Cotton Co.	2,500.00
E. Blumenthal & Co.	2,500.00
Tintor & Achelis	1,000.00
Freedman & Cruger	1,000.00
L. Spiegburg & Sons	1,000.00
M. Lowenstein & Sons	1,000.00
Our Trade	14,190.00
Miscellaneous	51,976.46
Reported yesterday	$140,119.46
Previously	312,068.54
Grand total	$452,188.00

TEAM NO. 7.

E. B. Maynard, Captain.

R. C. Elmhurst	$2,000.00
H. S. Gans	500.00
C. C. Conway	750.00
National Aniline & Chem. Co.	2,000.00
W. H. Childs	500.00
Doehler Die Casting Co.	1,000.00
F. C. Mackay	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
Columbia Distilling Co.	5,000.00
Mrs. H. B. Van Sinderen	1,000.00
Miscellaneous donations from Red Cross, Brooklyn Chapter	6,988.03
	$3,621.51
Reported yesterday	$77,961.34
Previously reported	348,700.66
Grand total	$426,662.00

TEAM NO. 5.

William M. Kingsley, Captain.

George F. Canfield	$1,000.00
Anna M. Wood	1,000.00
Willus D. Wood	1,000.00
Mrs. W. H. Nichols, Jr.	1,000.00
John Sherman Hoyt	5,000.00
William M. Kingsley	500.00
The Manhattan Nursery	500.00
Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
George B. Agnew	1,000.00
C. R. Agnew	1,000.00
W. H. Wooden	1,500.00
Ernest R. Connett	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,360.45
Reported yesterday	$17,860.45
Previously reported	$371,529.55
Grand total	$389,759.00

TEAM NO. 15.

Albert Strauss, Captain.

Goldfields American Development Co., Ltd.	$1,000.00
W. E. Curtis	1,000.00
John Simons	1,000.00
Client of Brown Brothers	5,000.00
John W. Simpson	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	5,058.83
Reported yesterday	$15,558.35
Previously	366,562.65
Grand total	$382,121.00

TEAM NO. 23.

Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Captain.

Charles M. Schwab	1,000.00
J. B. Duke	25,000.00
Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.	500.00
Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.	25,000.00
Andrew Sage	1,000.00
Collections at Grand Central Station	2,932.10
Collections at Penn. Station	1,054.00
Judge Gary	2,083.00
John R. Morton	500.00
Miscellaneous	6,226.59
Reported yesterday	$65,295.69
Previously	289,471.31
Grand total	$354,767.00

TEAM NO. 19.

George Whelan, Captain.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.	$2,000.00
P. M. Da Costa	500.00
T. H. O'Brien	1,000.00
A. B. Duke	5,000.00
Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle	5,000.00
B. N. Duke	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,079.57
Reported yesterday	$29,579.57
Previously	279,205.43
Grand total	$308,785.00

TEAM NO. 30.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.

Officers and employes of the Merchants National Bank	$589.00
Mrs. Benjamin Brewster	5,000.00
Mrs. Steven Peabody	500.00
Louis T. Hoyt	500.00
Employes of Equitable Trust Co.	2,184.50
Mrs. Herbert Pell	500.00
William R. Proctor	7,500.00
C. J. Wrightman	500.00
H. B. Rosen	10,000.00
"Anonymous"	2,255.25
Miscellaneous	
Yesterday's total	$58,988.25
Previously	292,884.75
Grand total	$351,703.00

TEAM NO. 18.

F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

Employes of Chubb & Son	$1,200.00
Federal Insurance Co.	5,000.00
James A. Farrow	2,000.00
C. C. Mitchel	500.00
G. F. Sulzberger	500.00
American Trading Co.	1,000.00
C. T. Wilson Co., Inc.	1,000.00
Clarence Whitman	500.00
Acker, Merrall & Condit	1,500.00
George H. Churchill	1,000.00
The S. K. F. Administration Co.	2,000.00
Carter, Macy & Co.	1,500.00
H. Millard	500.00
W. H. Barnard	500.00
F. H. Leggett & Co.	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,151.10
Reported yesterday	$23,351.10
Previously	234,091.90
Grand total	$257,443.00

TEAM NO. 11.

E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

E. H. Outerbridge	$1,144.00
Bowring Company	1,000.00
Fidelity Trust Company	2,500.00
Palisade Realty and Amus. Co.	1,583.28
Hall & Henshaw	500.00
John P. Munn	500.00
Kelly & Fuller	5,000.00
The Northern Insurance Company	500.00
Westchester Fire Insurance Co.	10,000.00
North River Insurance Company	1,000.00
United States Fire Insurance Co.	2,500.00
Real Estate Board	5,000.00
Francis M. Wilosin	3,513.85
The Langley Mills	500.00
Barber & Co.	500.00
International Elevator Company	20,000.00
The Ganz Steamship Line	5,000.00
Hasler Bros., Inc.	3,000.00
Int. Mercantile Marine Co.	2,000.00
Coulter, Soper & Bogert	1,000.00
Milmine, Bodman & Co.	500.00
Norris Grain Company	500.00
McDonnell & Trudeau	500.00
Cunard Anchor Line	500.00
New York Produce Exchange	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,360.00
	9,992.52
Reported yesterday	$71,013.65
Previously	182,017.35
Grand total	$253,031.00

TEAM NO. 22.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Captain.

New York City Y. M. C. A.	
Mrs. John A. Hadden	$10,592.82
William P. Thompson	500.00
Charlotte G. Breitung	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	2,500.00
	4,922.93
Reported yesterday	$20,715.75
Previously	230,454.25
Grand total	$251,170.00

TEAM NO. 26.

Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.

Mrs. Cornelius Bliss	$25,000.00
Emily Southmead	500.00
King Curtis	5,000.00
James A. Hearn	25,000.00
Mrs. James H. Choate	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,837.11
Reported yesterday	$58,337.11
Previously reported	192,682.89
Grand total	$251,020.00

TEAM NO. 29.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

James N. Hill	$1,000.00
E. B. Reisinger	2,000.00
Packard Motor Car Company	1,000.00
Coute Henderson	1,000.00
L. J. Kent	2,500.00
American Express Company	2,000.00
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	5,000.00
Mrs. Joseph Grace	4,000.00
Mrs. Milbourne	500.00
Mrs. Webb	500.00
Mrs. Michael Gavin	500.00
Mrs. Schwartz	500.00
Mrs. Watson Webb	500.00
Catholic Church collections	11,415.00
John A. Garver	500.00
Miscellaneous	21,955.16
Reported yesterday	$54,870.16
Previously reported	184,388.84
Grand total	$208,759.00

TEAM NO. 24.

Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.

Florence S. Sullivan	$500.00
Louise Fleischmann	500.00
W. K. Draper	2,500.00
Mrs. Edwin R. Campbell	5,000.00
Blanche Potter	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Macy	10,000.00
Bellas Hess & Co.	1,000.00
A friend	5,000.00
The New Home Sewing Mac. Co.	500.00
Camilla Morgan	500.00
Miscellaneous	3,963.66
Total yesterday	$29,963.66
Previously	110,380.34
Grand total	$140,344.00

TEAM NO. 27.

Mrs. Walter Maynard, Captain.

New York Evening Journal	$1,000.00
Anonymous	10,000.00
Charles W. Ditson	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,688.00
Reported yesterday	$13,188.00
Previously	110,268.00
Grand total	$123,396.00

TEAM NO. 17.

F. D. Underwood, Captain.

L. Erslein & Brother	$1,970.05
Portland Silk Co.	500.00
Post & Sheldon Corp.	300.00
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.	500.00
Union Switch & Signal Co.	600.00
Greenville Steel Car Co.	1,000.00
Ella F. Bruner	1,000.00
Kenneth B. Van Riper	500.00
Rail Joint Co.	2,000.00
Willoughby Dry Dock Co.	500.00
Ramapo Iron Works	2,500.00
Fred W. Upham	2,000.00
George Falls	2,000.00
Economy Devices Corp.	1,000.00
Franklin Railway Supply Co.	1,000.00
General Equipment Co.	1,000.00
American Arch Co.	1,000.00
Leonard Peckham	500.00
Charles Miller	500.00
John W. Sullivan	500.00
E. W. Dixon	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Reported yesterday	$26,970.05
Previously	224,298.95
Grand total	$251,269.00

TEAM NO. 14.

James R. Sheffield, Captain.

General Development Co.	$13,000.00
George Q. Palmer	1,000.00
E. H. Litchfield	1,000.00
G. G. McCune	1,000.00
The Bank of America	1,000.00
American Bank Note Co.	1,000.00
Mrs. Henry Devereux Whitney	10,000.00
Klaw & Erlanger	5,000.00
Oscar L. Mills	2,000.00
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	1,000.00
James R. Sheffield	2,000.00
Frank W. Freeauff	1,000.00
Nicholas F. Palmer	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Total yesterday	4,008.

SPIRITED RALLY IN NINTH ADDS ANOTHER TO YANKEES' STRING OF VICTORIES

YANKEES CONTINUE DRIVE ON MACKMEN

Ninth-Inning Rally Gives Donovanites Fifth Victory Over Athletics in Three Days.

PROCESSION OF PITCHERS

Bush First to Go, Then Both Sides March Out Twirlers Until Score Finally Stands 7 to 6.

The ruthless demoralization of the ebbing Athletics continued at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the Yankees plucked away another victory by the score of 7 to 6, after the Mackmen had the game apparently clinched. A ninth-inning sprint carried the Yanks from behind and landed them in front when two were gone in the last gasp of the last inning. This makes five games straight the Yanks have won in three days, and it's just about time for the Sox troupes—the White and Red—to scratch their heads and begin to worry.

Throughout the game the pitching was just about as reliable as the stock market, and pitchers came and went with the steadiness of a bill collector. Both clubs were fickle, and it took them a long time to decide who was going to win. Both had the game won, only to let it slip away. The Athletics made sixteen hits, which is enough to win two or three games. When they got the hits they didn't know what to do with them. A dozen of the Mackmen were stranded on the corners, looking very foolish.

Amos Strunk and Jack McInnis worked overtime to get the game, Strunk making three hits and three runs, one of the blows being a home-run smash. McInnis got four hits. Every few innings, when things seemed to be getting settled, some pitcher or other would blow up and spoil everything. From the Yank point of view, the most enjoyable happening of the game was the passing of Bullet Joe Bush. Joe has shut the Yanks out twice this season, and started in to do the same thing yesterday.

For once in his life Bush was as wild as a Hawaiian dancer. Bush lasted one inning, during which the Yanks piled up a three-run lead. Then Connie Mack took Bush gently aside, and with paper and pencil showed him just where the home plate was supposed to be located.

Bush Sent Into Exile.

Bush, after he was stowed away on the bench, seemed to think that Umpire Silk O'Loughlin had something to do with his wildness. Silk summoned Bush from the bench and showed him the nearest way to the clubhouse. Bush took his own sweet time in moving, and when he walked across the diamond he sat down for a while on second base for a rest.

Cy Falkenberg succeeded Bush, but he was taken out for a pinch hitter in the eighth, and it was Noyes who was pitching when the Yanks won. In the last half of the ninth, Nick Cullop did pretty well for the Yanks until the eighth, when a flock of hits drove him from the box. Slim Love came to the rescue, and he didn't know any more about where the plate was located than Bush did. Slim finally walked one batsman and was trying his best to walk another when he was rudely jerked out of the box, and Bob Shawkey proceeded to make an error, which permitted the athletics to tie the score.

One can readily see from these few notes on the pastime that it required a person of iron will and frozen heart to sit by and watch what was going on without going into hysterics.

In the first inning, with one gone, Pipp walked, and went to third on Maisel's double. Bush was afraid of Pipp and walked him purposely and filled the bases. Then he walked Miller unintentionally, and forced High in with a run. Maisel scored on Baker's out at first, and Peckinpaugh fouled to Pipp. All was quiet and serene until the first half of the sixth, when Strunk hopped on one of Cullop's speedy ones for a home run into the right-field stand.

The Yanks got right back in the same inning on Pipp's single and Peckinpaugh's double to left. It seems that every few minutes during the last couple of weeks Peck doubles to left. He has done it six times, and in five times out of the six he has won a game with the two-base hit. The only way the opposition can put a stop to Peck's practice is to stick two players out in left field when he comes to the bat.

Macks Go Into Lead.

Going into the first of the eighth the Yankees were leading by a score of 4 to 1. Strunk opened the eighth with a single, and scored on Ping Bodie's single, which bounded off the right-field wall away from Hendryx. Miller was a mile astray, and did not handle Hendryx in the case after the truant ball.

Bates's single scored Bodie, and McInnis added another single, which marked the end of Cullop's administration. When Nick was impeached, Love came in, and killed Gooch, filling the bases. Love pitched two balls to Schang, and then Shawkey was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was a fine host, for after he fanned Schang he fumbled Grover's easy roller, which could have been converted into a double play, and Bates scored. The score is now 6 to 4, and will notice.

In the ninth Strunk again started out with a single, and Bodie sacrificed. A single by Bates scored Strunk, and McInnis and Gooch contributed infield taps, and the landscape about the bases was overcrowded with Athletic base runners. After Schang skied to High, Shawkey made a beautiful ascension and passed Grover, forcing in another run. Now the Mackmen lead, 6 to 4.

Nunamaker opened the ninth by parading to first on a pass from Noyes. Lee Magee ran for Nunamaker. Paddy Baumann, flattered by the appointment as pinch hitter, atrociously fanned. Hendryx singled to centre, and when High forced Hendryx at second Magee went to third. Maisel then deposited a Texas Leaguer over back of second, and Magee scored, while High raced to third. Noyes unwrapped a rampant wild pitch, and High scored with the tying run.

It was Walter Pipp who won the afternoon's nervous flurry. He smacked an infield hit to Grover back of second, and when Grover threw the ball wild to McInnis Maisel sneaked home with the winning run.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Witt,ss	5	0	1	1	2
High,lf	4	2	0	4	0	Strunk,cf	5	3	3	7	0
Maisel,2b	5	2	2	2	4	Bodie,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	9	1	Bates,3b	5	2	2	2	1
Miller,cf	1	0	0	0	0	McInnis,1b	5	0	4	10	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Gooch,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	2	2	2	Meyer,c	0	0	0	1	1
Nunam'r,c	2	0	1	0	0	Schang,c	0	0	1	0	0
aMagee	0	1	0	0	0	Grover,2b	4	0	2	1	3
Cullop,p	3	0	0	0	4	Bush,p	0	0	0	0	0
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0	Falkenb'g,p	3	0	0	0	4
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0	bW. Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
bBaumann	1	0	0	0	0	Noyes,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	9	27	15	Total	42	6	16	*26	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Nunamaker in ninth.
b Batted for Shawkey in ninth.
c Batted for Falkenberg in eighth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Shawkey, Witt.

New York	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—7		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	2	—6	

Two-base hits—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Three-base hit—Bodie. Home run—Strunk. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Bodie. Double plays—Cullop, Nunamaker, Baker, and Peckinpaugh; Maisel and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 3; Falkenberg, 1; Love, 1; Noyes, 2; Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bush, 2 and 2 runs, in 1 inning; Falkenberg, 4 and 1 in 6; Noyes, 3 and 3 in 1 2-3; Cullop, 12 and 4 in 7, (none out in 8th;) Love, 0 and 0 in 0, (one batter faced him;) Shawkey, 4 and 2 in 2. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; Shawkey, 2; Falkenberg, 1; Noyes, 1. Wild pitches—Falkenberg, (2,) Cullop, Noyes. Passed ball—Schang. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
Nashville, 6; Memphis, 5.
New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 1.
Birmingham at Atlanta—Postponed; rain.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M.—N.Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c—

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 3, Boston, 2.
Detroit, 9; Chicago, 2.
(First game.)
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 3.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5.
(Second game; 10 innings.)
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
(First game.)
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 5.
(1st game; 15 innings.)
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 6.
(2d game; 6 innings; called darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	40	21	.656
Boston	37	23	.617
New York	35	24	.593
Detroit	29	28	.509
Cleveland	33	32	.500
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	33	37	.383
Philadelphia	19	37	.339

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	35	21	.625
New York	34	21	.618
Chicago	37	29	.561
St. Louis	31	29	.517
Cincinnati	32	35	.478
Brooklyn	24	31	.436
Boston	23	31	.426
Pittsburgh	19	38	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Chicago.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INDIANS GET TWO SCALPS.

Take Both Ends of Double Bill from Browns, 5 to 2 and 6 to 2.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Cleveland took two games from St. Louis today, 5 to 2 and 6 to 2. Sothoron had Cleveland shut out in the first game until the eighth inning, when a combination of hits and errors gave the locals five runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Sloan,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Chapman,ss	5	0	1	2	4	Austin,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	4	2
W'gans,2b	3	1	0	3	4	Severeid,c	4	0	1	4	0
Harris,1b	3	1	1	11	2	Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Marsans,cf,3b	3	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	4	1	Moore,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Howard,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	1	Sothorn,p	3	1	1	0	2
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	1	0						
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aAllison	0	0	0	0	0						
bRoth	1	0	0	0	0						
cBillings	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	29	5	7	27	18	Total	32	2	7	24	8

a Batted for Bagby in seventh.
b Batted for Evans in eighth.
c Batted for Klepfer in eighth.
Errors—Evans, Harris, Bagby, Pratt, Moore, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5	

Two-base hit—Severeid. Three-base hit—Speaker. Home run—Sloan. Stolen bases—Sloan, Graney. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Graney. Sacrifice fly—O'Neill. Double plays—Sisler and Moore; Speaker and O'Neill; Smith, Chapman, Wambsgans, and Harris. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 3. Base on balls—Off Sothoron, 6; Bagby, 1; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sothoron, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Bagby, 7 and 1 in 7; Klepfer, 0 and 0 in 1; Morton, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Sothoron, 3; Bagby, 1. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Owen and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Sloan,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	2	0	4	1	Austin,ss	3	1	1	1	2
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	4	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	3	7	0
W'gans,2b	4	1	2	1	3	Severeid,c	4	0	1	6	1
Harris,1b	3	0	3	6	1	Jacob'n,rf,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Guisto,lb	1	0	1	2	0	Marsans,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Evans,3b	2	0	1	1	2	Miller,cf	2	0	0	2	0
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	2	2	Rumler,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Lambeth,p	2	0	0	1	0	Groom,p	3	0	2	0	3
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0	cHale	1	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aAllison	0	0	0	0	0						
bRoth	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	30	6	11	27	14	Total	32	2	11	24	11

a Ran for Harris in seventh.
b Batted for Lambeth in seventh.
c Batted for Groom in ninth.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	—6	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Severeid, Smith, Guisto. Three-base hits—Pratt, Jacobson, Graney, (2.) Stolen bases—Sloan, Sisler, Speaker, (2,) Smith. Sacrifice hits—Evans, 2. Sacrifice flies—Miller, Chapman. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Coveleskie, O'Neill, and Harris. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; Lambeth, 2; Morton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 11 hits and 6 runs in 8 innings; Lambeth, 0 and 0 in 7; Morton, 4 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Groom, 4; Lambeth, 1. Wild pitches—Lambeth, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owen.

JOHNSON'S HIT IS TIMELY.

Scores Run in Ninth with Which Senators Beat Red Sox, 3 to 2.

BOSTON, June 26.—Washington defeated Boston today largely through a timely hit by Walter Johnson in the ninth inning, which scored what proved to be the winning run. The final count was 3 to 2.

Johnson had relieved Pitcher Shaw in the eighth inning, with the score 2 to 1 in his team's favor. Boston made a bid to tie it in the last half of the ninth, when one run was scored, but Johnson forced Hooper to flit weakly for a force-out of Shorten at second.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	5	0	1	8	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Shanks,ss	5	0	1	5	5	Barry,2b	3	0	1	0	5
Milan,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Morgan,2b	4	2	3	3	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	1	2	1	Walker,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Menosky,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	4	0	Thomas,c	4	0	2	5	0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	2	Mays,p	3	0	1	0	2
Johnson,p	1	0	1	0	1	aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
						bMcNally	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	12	27	13	Total	35	2	11	*26	12

*Shanks out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Mays in ninth.
b Ran for Thomas in ninth.
Errors—Judge, Hoblitzel.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Milan, Hooper, Walker, Judge. Stolen bases—Milan, Barry, Rice, Menosky. Sacrifice hit—Leonard. Double play—Ainsmith and Leonard. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; (hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 9 hits, 1 run in 7 1-3 innings; Johnson, 2 and 1 in 2-3; Mays, 12 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Mays, 3; Johnson, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
Minneapolis, 7; Columbus, 3.
Milwaukee, 3; Toledo, 1.

GIANTS GET TO TOP, BUT TUMBLE AGAIN

Lead League After Winning First Game, Then Phillies Beat Them in Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26. — The Giants wrested the lead from the Phillies in a double-header here today, but failed to hold it. They gave the Moran men a healthy scare by winning the first and then sending them to ten innings before loosing their hold on first place. The score of the first game was 4 to 3. The count in the second was 6 to 5 in favor of the Phillies.

Errors played a big part in both games. Six miscues were committed during the afternoon and at least three played a big part in the scoring. In the opener an error by Niehoff on Burns's grounder in the first inning enabled the Giants to score three instead of one run in the frame, and in the final tilt Herzog let Paskert's grounder get away from him right at the start and later the Phillies scored three runs after the side should have been retired. In the sixth inning of the first game Luderus's error on Kauff's grounder gave Benny a life and he afterward scored.

New York's victory in the first game is all the more luscious because of the fact that it was scored at the expense of Alexander, although beating the great Alex is one of the best little things the Giants do. Tesreau opposed Moran's star, but he didn't go the distance, becoming wabbly in the sixth inning and quitting the premises with the bases full and none out.

Sallee went in and retired the side with a net damage of two runs. This left him a two-run lead by virtue of the additional tally which the Giants had scored in their half of the same inning, when Luderus missed Kauff's bounder.

Sallee made this lead good, although Cravath splashed one of his fast ones into the bleachers in the eighth. Luckily Cravath was the first up, and the sacks were empty when he perpetrated his circuit clout.

Burns opened with a grounder toward Niehoff. The latter let the ball sift between his legs, and it rolled to the fence for a pair of bases. Herzog went out, but Kauff was hit by a pitched ball, and Zim singled, scoring Burns. Robertson contributed a double which counted Kauff and Zim. In the sixth the Giants brought their total of runs to four when Luderus erred on Kauff's bounder, and Benny went to second on Zim's sacrifice, whence he scored on Robertson's double.

In their half of the same inning the Phillies put over a pair of runs, and might have accomplished more had not Tesreau been withdrawn. A single and two walks filled the bases with none out, and Pratt made his run-getting. Whitted greeted Sallee with a sacrifice fly, scoring Bancroft, and Niehoff's single admitted Stock. Killifer ended the inning with a roller to Holke.

Perritt and Mayer were rivals when the second frame started, neither had much. The Phillies' hurler managed to conceal the fact for seven innings, but Perritt only required two innings to convince McGraw that he had nothing. Middleton relieved Pol, and did well until the eighth, when a fusillade of Phillie blows tied up the score and drove him off the mound. Schupp finished the game.

Herzog's boot of Niehoff's roller gave Perritt a bad start. The next two men went out, and the Phillies should have been retired scoreless. Instead, they released two singles and a triple, damaging the Giants to the extent of three runs.

In the fourth the Giants got right after Mayer and tied it up when Fletcher hit a homer into the bleachers with Herzog on third. Zim got a sacrifice, and in the sixth the men of McGraw rolled right over the enemy and compiled a two-run lead. Herzog stopped a pitched ball with his wrist, Kauff tripled, and Fletcher added a single in this canto.

The Phillies after a threat in the eighth, went right after Middleton and tied it up. Stock doubled and Cravath drew a pass. Whitted then cashed both runs with a terrific double to right. At this point Schupp relieved Middleton, and stopped any further scoring in this inning.

The teams battled along until the tenth, when the Phillies won out on a passed ball by Rariden. Stock got the inning under way by spanking out a double, and Cravath advanced him to third with a sacrifice. Schupp elected to pass Whitted, and while he was working on Adams, Rariden allowed a pitch to go through him, and Stock lugged in the winning run.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	4	0	Paskert,cf	5	0	1	1	1
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	3	Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	4	4
Kauff,cf	4	2	3	1	0	Stock,3b	3	1	0	2	2
Zimm'n,3b	3	1	1	3	0	Cravath,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	5	Whit'd,lf,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Robert'n,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Luderus,1b	2	0	0	9	2
Holke,1b	3	0	2	12	0	Schulte,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	4	0	2	4	0	Killifer,c	3	0	0	6	0
Tesrau,p	2	0	0	0	2	Niehoff,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Sallee,p	2	0	1	0	3	Killifer,c	4	0	1	5	0
						Alexander,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	4	10	27	13	Chupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bByrne	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	9	27	15

a Batted for Luderus in sixth.
b Batted for Schulte in eighth.
Errors—Holke, Luderus, Niehoff, (2.)

New York	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Robertson, 2. Home run—Cravath. Stolen base—Holke. Sacrifice hit—Zimmermann. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Sallee, Fletcher and Holke; Alexander, Bancroft and Luderus; Bancroft, Niehoff and Luderus; Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; Alexander, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 5 hits 2 runs in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) Sallee, 4 and 1 in 4; Alexander, 10 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Rariden.) Struck out—By Alexander, 3. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0	G.Burns,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	5	0	0	3	4	Herzog,2b	4	2	1	1	4
Stock,3b	5	2	2	1	3	Kauff,cf	4	1	2	6	0
Cravath,rf	3	2	1	0	0	Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Whitted,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	2	3
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Robert'son,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Adams,1b	1	0	0	5	0	Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	5	Rariden,c	3	0	0	7	0
E.Burns,c	2	0	0	5	0	Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	0
Killifer,c	0	0	0	1	0	Middleton,p	2	0	0	0	1
Mayer,p	2	0	0	0	3	Schupp,p	1	0	1	0	3
Oeschger,p	1	0	0	0	0	dLobert	1	0	0	0	0
aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0						
bCooper	1	0	0	0	0						
cByrne	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	37	6	7	30	16	Total	35	5	*28	10	

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Burns in ninth inning.
b Batted for Mayer in seventh.
c Batted for Luderus in eighth.
d Batted for Perritt in third.
Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Rariden.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
New York	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Schupp, Stock, (2.) Three-base hits—Kauff, Whitted, (2.) Home run—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Paskert, Niehoff. Sacrifice hit—Schmidt. Double plays—Mayer, Stock, and Luderus; Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Middleton, 1; Schupp, 2; Mayer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 3 hits, 0 run in 2 innings; Middleton, 3 and 2 in 5 2-3; Schupp, 1 and 0 in 1 2-3; Mayer, 5 and 5 in 7; Oeschger, 3 and 0 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Perritt, 1; Middleton, 4; Schupp, 2; Mayer, 5. Passed balls—Rariden, 2. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 —	4	11 2
Buffalo	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 —	3	10 2

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —	3	8 1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 —	2	6 1

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 —	3	12 6
Rochester	0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 —	5	9 4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	37	22	.627
Baltimore	30	23	.610
Providence	37	24	.607
Rochester	31	26	.544
Toronto	31	29	.517
Buffalo	23	38	.397
Richmond	24	38	.387
Montreal	19	37	.339

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.

COBB SETS MARK FOR HITS.

Has Batted Safely in 22 Straight Games—Tigers and Sox Divide.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Tyrus Cobb hit safely in both games of a double-header here today with Chicago. As a result he holds a record of safe hitting in twenty-two consecutive games. Cobb's streak began in New York in the first game of the series there, on May 31. He has made one or more hits in each game since then.

Detroit won the first game, 9 to 2. Chicago took the second game, 4 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	5	1	1	2	4	J.Collins,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Young,2b	4	1	2	5	1	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Cobb,cf	5	0	2	4	1	E.Collins,2b	3	2	1	3	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	4	1
Heilman,rf	5	2	4	1	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	2	5	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	5	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	2	3	0	Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Spencer,c	4	1	2	8	1	Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	1
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	0	1	Faber,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Benz,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	9	16	27	8	aLynn	1	0	0	0	0
						Wolfgang,p	1	0	0	0	2
						bJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	6	27	10

a Batted for Benz in fourth.
b Batted for Wolfgang in ninth.
Errors—E. Collins, Jackson, Faber.

Detroit	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	—9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	

Two-base hit—Cobb. Home runs—Heilman. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Young. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Young, Burns. Sacrifice flies—Mitchell. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; Faber, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 7 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; Mitchell, 2 runs; Benz, 2 and 1 in 1; Wolfgang, 7 and 4 in 5. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, (Weaver and Schalk.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 4. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin, and Moriarty.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	5	2
Weaver,3b	3	1	1	2	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	2	2
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	0	3	Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	6	0	Veach,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Heilman,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	1

MORE THAN A BILLION ADVANCED TO ALLIES

Great Britain Already Has Received $550,000,000 and France $210,000,000.

NO STRAIN ON THE NATION

Government Has Never Been Able to Raise Revenues So Quickly Despite Heavy Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The pecuniary advances of this Government to the Allies have now reached the billion-dollar mark. Further payments to liquidate war contracts were made today by Secretary McAdoo to Great Britain and France. The British Government received $15,000,000 and France $10,000,000. These advances are to meet claims for war supplies in this country and complete the payment of the stipulated $400,000,000 a month agreed on in conferences between the Balfour and Viviani commissions and this Government. The credits thus far advanced to the allied Governments is $1,008,000,000, of which Great Britain has received $550,000,000 and France $210,000,000.

Of this large amount $868,205,000 has come out of funds raised by the sale of United States Treasury certificates through the Federal Reserve Banks. The remainder of the advances have come from the general fund, which, with the collections at the close of the fiscal year, has risen to $330,008,587, as shown by today's Treasury statement.

It is not yet settled just how much the monthly allowance to the allied Governments will be hereafter, but it is regarded as not unlikely that there will be a renewal of the original arrangement by which this Government will advance $400,000,000 a month.

One June 30 the amount of Treasury certificates outstanding will be due for payment and a large part of the amount will be converted into Liberty Loan bonds. With the issue of the bonds the general fund will be vastly augmented, and there again will occur the opportunity to raise war funds by further sales of Treasury certificates.

As the money thus obtained is allowed to lie on deposit in the banks and the funds raised by the sale of war bonds will also be kept on deposit in the banks where subscriptions originated, there can be no derangement of finance or the general business of the country. There is now the fullest confidence that, with the experience in placing the first issue of the Liberty Loan, a program of money advances amounting to $400,000,000 a month, or $5,000,000,000 a year, can be carried by this Government without much strain on the finances of the country.

For the immediate future, it is clear that a considerable part of the new money from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, which will be more than $1,000,000,000, must be available in the general fund for army and navy appropriations connected with the raising of an army and the increase and operation of the fleet and aviation equipment, as well as for the manifold general expenses of Government maintenance. Never in the history of the country have all the General Appropriation bills been so large as now, and yet the Government has never apparently been so easily able to raise large revenues as quickly as now.

WAR WORK FOR SCHOOLS.

New York's Teachers and Pupils to Help as London's Did.

Superintendent of Public Schools William H. Maxwell recently wrote to Sir Robert Blair, Chief Executive Officer of the Committee on Education of the London County Council, asking him to tell what measures had been found most profitable in the London schools in preparation for the great war for utilizing the services of teachers and students in connection with farming industries, Red Cross work, munition factories, &c. Dr. Maxwell has received a statement from Sir Robert Blair, in which he says:

"One of the first results of the war was the dislocation of many ordinary trades and businesses, and the list of children to whom meals were given daily increased rapidly from something like 32,000, the figure for July, 1914, up to 75,000 about the middle of September. There was then a steady decline in the number of children on that list until now the figure is something like 12,000. Within a few weeks of the outbreak of war many schools had, on their own initiative, started organizations for providing comforts for the soldiers—socks, mufflers, and that kind of thing for the Winter campaign.

"As first, volunteering, and afterward the call under the Military Service act, took away men from all kinds of occupations, efforts were made to train women to take their places. Our organization provided training for clerical occupations, railways, banks, shipping offices, and so on. Something like 1,500 women were trained chiefly for clerical occupations, but in some cases for leather working, and to take the place of grocers and bootmakers.

"All our technical institutions have been helping in the way most appropriate to them. The immediate demand was for gauges for shell-making. The institutions got to work, and there are something like a dozen technical institutions now employing a staff of 210 men working at the manufacture of gauges. We gathered together all the metal working apparatus in our elementary schools and placed that in two of our technical institutes. Shafting was put up, power was installed, and the lathes have been running ever since July, 1915, for twelve hours a day in three periods of four hours each. There is a staff of ninety-six men."

Dr. Maxwell has appointed committees to co-operate with the Women's Bureau of the National Red Cross, to get in touch with Mr. Hoover on food supply and preparations, to consult with Major Gen. Goethals with regard to preparing workmen for shipbuilding projects, to interview the authorities of munition factories and to consult with those in charge of machine manufacture so as to organize short courses to prepare skilled workmen for emergency work.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.—BARNETT WILENSKY, Plaintiff, against ISAAC COHEN and "JANE" COHEN, his wife, said name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiff, Defendants, SUMMONS. To each of the above named defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, February 6th, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO THE DEFENDANT ISAAC COHEN:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Kelby, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at the County Court House at Richmond, in the County and Borough of Richmond, City and State of New York, on June 22nd, 1917.

Dated, June 22nd, 1917.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	4:10	...	...

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Springfield, Mass.	Cooley Hotel	C. T. Shean, Prop.
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Williamstown, Mass.	The Greylock	Henry N. Teague, Lessee

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[New York State]

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railways Gain and Industrials Lose in a Quiet Session—$9,700,000 Gold In.

The railroad issues were again in better favor yesterday and closed generally higher with pronounced gains in a few issues. The industrials, however, lost enough ground to more than offset these gains, so that the list as a whole closed under Monday's final prices. Activity is still running on a moderate scale, with brokers disinclined to encourage more active speculation, while call money is ruling at 6 per cent. There was announced yesterday the receipt of $9,700,000 more gold, bringing the total arrivals for the current movement up to $97,200,000. This bears out the prediction made when the first lot was reported that at least $100,000,000 might be expected as an offset to conditions tending to advance interest rates at this centre.

The gains in the railroad issues were, of course, assumed by traders to prove beyond any question that the carriers are soon to receive word of the granting of substantially all of their proposed increases in rates. St. Paul benefited by 1⅛, Louisville & Nashville by 3½, and Panhandle and Missouri Kansas & Texas preferred by 2 points each under the influence of the more hopeful discussions of the railroad situation, but the more active stocks did not participate in the movement. Reading closed at 98 and Union Pacific at 138½, both prices a little under the previous close. Part of the earlier advance was lost by all of the rails in the afternoon.

The industrial list showed little activity outside of the steel shares and a few other issues affected by particular causes. Among the latter was Studebaker, which sold off sharply on expectation of an approaching reduction in its dividend, the stock showing a net loss of 6½ points at the close. General Motors was in better demand and closed up a half after wide fluctuations. Ohio Cities Gas lost 5 points on the day's swing.

The wind-up of the Red Cross campaign will free a large number of bankers for more "regular" work and greater activity may be shown in coming weeks, but at the moment there is no indication of the opening of any new period of corporation financing. The market is not yet ready to take care of corporation needs except those most pressing, which will be provided for through the sale of short-term notes.

The bond market is still very dull, although with the Government loan out of the way salesmen report a slight recovery in the demand for high-grade issues.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money Is Easy Owing to the Arrival of American Mail.

LONDON, June 26.—Money was easier today owing to the arrival of the American mail and bankers releasing supplies. Spanish exchange continues to move against London. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market maintained a generally firm undertone with a fair business in colonial bonds, oil shares, and Argentine rails at steady prices. Shipping stocks were in request, but rubbers were weak and the old war loan yielded under realizing, while American securities were neglected.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 26.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	6
Low	6	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5½	Thirty days	6
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5½@5⅝	Four months	5⅝@6
Five months	5½@5⅝	Five months	5⅝@6
Six months	5½@5⅝	Six months	5⅝@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@5

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74½	5.74½	5.74½	..
Cables	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	— .06⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.60	23.40	23.40	..
Cables	23.70	23.50	23.50	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling $4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825	Paris	5.74¼	5.73¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	90.40	90.50
	Peking	97.75	97.875
	Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295	Greece	19.83	19.96
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.23¾	7.21¾
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.37½
	Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10	Holland	41.18⅝	41.31¼
51.85	Russia	23.40	23.50
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
	Stockholm	30.20	30.40
	Christiania	29.25	29.45
19.295	Spain	23.50	23.70
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44	Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826	Switzerland	4.85	4.83

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅜	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $372,618,453; balance, $42,146,719; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $197,350; Federal Reserve credit balance, $15,316,360.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78¾c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$18,302,717	$231,566,763
Ord. internal rev	52,821,096	443,504,047
Income tax	175,206,103	839,637,050
Miscellaneous	10,036,099	79,381,192
Total receipts	$252,066,017	$1,086,109,055
Excess of ord. rec's over ord. disburse.	144,856,272	70,168,233
Excess of total rec's over total disburse.	90,450,204	89,604,972
Expenditures	108,606,745	1,015,940,821

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	4¼	4.95
Buffalo, R. & P.	1918-'30	4½	4.95	4.75
Canadian North'n	1917-'26	4½@5	6.90	5.90
Canadian Pacific	1917-'27	4½	5.35	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.90
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'27	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'25	5	6.80	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.80	5.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.95	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'36	4½	5.50	5.10
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.70
Louis'e & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'29	5	6.00	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1917-'25	5	5.90	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'20	4½@5	5.45	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.80
Nor. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.45	5.40
Penn. Gen.	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.60
St. Louis & S. F.	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Pacific	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.80
Southern Railway	1917-'27	5	5.85	5.60
Tex. & Colo.	1917-'27	5	..	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	741,651	530,487	305,673
Year to date	93,601,665	83,664,550	61,935,578

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	16⅛	100	Advance Rumely	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
28	31	100	Advance Rumely pf	29½	29½	28½	29¾	— 1¼
68½	71	100	Ajax Rubber x d	69½	69¾	68¼	68½	..
5¾	6¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
29⅝	30	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	31⅝	29½	29¾	— 1¼
93	94⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
93	93½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
49⅝	49¾	2,300	Am. Can	49⅞	49⅞	49¾	49⅝	— ⅛
104	105	200	Am. Can pf	104	104	104	104	..
79¼	79½	21,000	Am. Car & Fdry	80	80⅜	78¾	79¼	..
114	116¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
14½	15	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	15	15⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
64	64½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	64	64¾	64	64¼	— ⅜
73¼	73½	2,400	Am. Linseed pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
16	11	300	Am. Locomotive	74½	74½	73¼	73⅝	— ⅞
64	64½	200	Am. Malting	11	11	11	11	..
107¼	107⅝	3,700	Am. Malting 1st pf	65	65	64½	64½	— 1½
72½	73	2,550	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108⅛	108⅛	107	107¼	— 1¾
118⅜	120	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	73⅞	74	72½	72⅞	— ⅝
35⅞	36	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	121	121	119¼	119¼	— 1⅝
96	97	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	35¼	35½	33	33½	+ ⅛
123	123¼	600	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ½
40	42	300	Am. Woolen	53½	53⅝	53	53⅜	— ⅛
31	31½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	41	41	40½	40½	— 1½
61	64	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	31	31	31	31	— ½
82¾	83⅞	3,600	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	62½	62½	62	62	— ½
101	102¼	1,400	Anaconda Cop. x d	83	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
97	99⅜	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅞	102¼	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
111⅝	112	25,800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
72⅜	72⅝	4,000	Baldwin Loco	112½	112½	111⅝	111⅝	— 1½
74½	74¾	400	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅞	74⅜	73	72½	— 1⅛
1	1	200	Batopilas Mining	74½	75⅝	74½	74¾	+ ¼
140¾	140⅞	26,300	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
120	123	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	140⅝	141¾	138¾	140¾	— ⅞
12¼	13⅜	2,800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	120	120	120	120	..
12	15	100	Butterick Co	13⅜	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	— 1½
38¼	38½	100	California Packing	13	13	13	13	— 1
19½	20	100	California Petrol	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
51	51⅜	100	California Pet. pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	— ½
80	81¼	300	Calumet & Arizona	51	51	51	51	..
156½	160¼	1,700	Canadian Pacific	80½	80½	80	80	..
95¾	96	33,500	Central Leather Co	160	160⅜	159½	159½	— ½
36	36¼	100	Cerro de Pasco	96⅛	98½	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛
89	90	200	Chandler Motor x d	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
61¼	62	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	89	89	89	89	..
14⅞	18½	900	Chicago & Alton	62¼	62⅞	61⅝	61¾	— ⅜
12⅞	12¼	2,100	Chi. Great Western	15	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
35½	36	400	Chi. Great West. pf	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
76½	77	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
111	111⅝	400	Chi., M. St. P. pf	76¼	78	76¼	77	+ 1¼
110¼	111	100	Chi. & Northwest	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅜
143	150	60	Chi. & Northw. pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	68¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of 1 p	150	150	150	150	..
37¾	38	8,400	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	68½	68¾	68⅛	68¼	+ ⅜
79	79¼	2,800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	37⅞	38½	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅝
69⅝	70	2,100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	78¼	79¼	78¼	79	+1
..	..	25	Do., odd lot	70	71	69½	69¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	900	Chile Copper	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	..
56½	57	700	Chino Copper	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21½	..
66	67	100	Cluett, Peabody	56⅝	56¾	56¼	56½	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	67	67	67	67	— 1½
39¾	40½	900	Columbia Gas & El	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅞
99	100½	100	Continental Can	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
108½	..	850	Continental Can pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ½
22½	23⅜	5,600	Corn Products Ref	23	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅜
86¼	86⅜	39,900	Crucible Steel	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	43	2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	87⅞	88⅛	85⅞	86⅛	— 1½
115¼	116½	1,400	Delaware & Hud	42⅞	43	42½	42⅜	— ⅛
208	210	300	Del., Lack. & West	116½	116⅞	115	115	+ 1
15¼	17	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	210	210	210	210	..
124	128	20	Detroit Edison Co	15½	16⅜	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
22¼	23	400	Distillers' Securities	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
36⅜	37	200	Elk Horn Coal	22¼	22¼	21⅜	22	— 1¼
27¼	27⅜	5,300	Erie	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	2,800	Erie 1st pf	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
30	31	900	Erie 2d pf	39⅝	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
42	43	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
38½	39	200	Fisher Body	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
32½	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+1¼
230	244	5	General Chemical	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
90	110	100	General Cigar pf	240	240	240	240	..
119½	120	18,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
80	90	600	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	119½	121	118	119½	+ ⅜
50	50½	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	89	89	89	89	+ ½
108	108½	500	Great Northern pf	51	51	49¾	49¾	— 1¼
32½	32½	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅝
41	42	200	Greene-Cananea	33	33	31¾	31¾	— 1
103½	104	300	Illinois Central	41½	41½	41	41	— ⅛
63¾	63¾	1,300	Inspiration Copper	104	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	300	Interboro Consol	64½	64⅝	63¼	63½	— 2¼
56	57	300	Interborough Con. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	20⅝	1,400	Int. Agricultural	57	57½	57	57⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	3,200	Int. Agricultural pf	20	20⅞	19½	20	+ ⅛
67	72	100	Int. Harvester Corp	55	56⅜	54⅝	55⅛	+ 1½
27¼	28	400	Int. Mer. Marine	70	70	68	70	+ 5
83	83½	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27⅜	27⅜	27	27½	— ⅛
39¼	40	1,600	Int. Nickel	83	83½	82⅝	83½	+ ⅛
36¼	37	1,500	Int. Paper	40¼	40¼	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,400	Kansas City South	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
55	57	100	Kan. City South. pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½	+ ¼
47	49	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½	..
45	45¼	2,000	Kennecott Copper	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
107	110	10	Kings Co. El. & P	45⅛	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
96⅛	96⅞	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	110	110	110	110	..
18¾	18⅝	400	Lake Erie & West	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	— ⅞
18¾	18¾	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
96⅝	96⅞	400	Lehigh Valley	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
102	105½	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ½
66	69	100	Louis. & Nash	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
134	135¼	200	Maxwell Motors	126⅞	127¾	126⅞	127¾	+3½
28⅝	29¼	100	United Paper Board	49	49	47¾	47¾	— 1⅛
69	71½	200	United Rys. Invest	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
23	24	4,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	97	97½	96¾	96¾	— 1½
54	57¼	200	U. S. Cl. Ex. & L. pf	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	..
162¼	163½	5,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	57	57½	57	57⅞	+1⅛
60¼	61	100	U. S. Rubber	164	164	162	163	— 1½
61	61¼	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	60¼	60¼	60¼	60½	— ⅛
51	51½	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½	+ ⅜
130¼	130⅝	129,100	U. S. Steel	51	51	51	51	..
117⅜	117¾	700	U. S. Steel pf	130	130¼	128¾	130¼	+ ¼
110⅜	110⅝	400	Utah Copper	117⅝	117¾	117⅜	117⅝	..
43¼	44	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	111	111	110¼	110¼	— ⅝
70	72	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	..
12⅝	13	1,800	Wabash	70	70	70	70	..
51⅛	51¾	8,900	Wabash pf. A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,900	Wabash pf. B	51¾	52⅛	51	51⅜	..
22⅜	22⅝	5,800	Western Maryland	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½	..
38	39¼	1,300	Western Md. 2d pf	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	+1¼
92¼	94½	884	Western Union Tel	37⅜	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	51⅞	3,600	Westingh. E. & M	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	+1
16	16¼	2,100	Wheeling & L. E	52⅞	52¾	51⅞	51⅝	— ⅛
34½	35	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	16¼	16½	16	16	— ⅛
71¾	72	400	Wilson & Co	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
32	32¼	22,700	Willys-Overland	72	72	71¾	71¾	— ⅜
34	37	100	Worthington Pump	34½	34½	31⅞	32	—2⅞
..	..	..		84	84	84	84	+ ½

FREIGHT RATE RULING SOON.

Railroads Expect Decision Tomorrow or Friday.

The railroads expect tomorrow or Friday a ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission on their application for a 15 per cent. freight rate increase, which would mean to all the roads an increased revenue of about $400,000,000 a year. Under the plan of procedure, the new schedules, predicated on a 15 per cent. increase, have all been filed, and stand to go into effect at midnight on June 30 unless the Commission rules [illegible] sion's report of the traffic receipts for the first four months of 1916, which showed that the roads made $106,000,000 more than in the first four months of 1916. However, the Eastern roads did not show an increase, the Western roads showing the greatest gains. The applications for rate increases were made by territories, and the officials of the Eastern roads are hoping for a material increase and rates.

The plea of the roads for the advance is based on the fact that railroad securities are not in high demand now, and the need for extensions and improvements will be very great because of the high cost of materials and labor. The application as one subscription, but it is understood that it will be materially reduced it consists

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	72.57	72.77	72.96	+ .32
25 industrials	95.16	93.66	94.10	— .61
50 stocks	84.86	83.31	83.53	— .14

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 26	84.36	83.21	83.53	— .14
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+ .42
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+ .46
June 21	82.86	81.48	82.30	+ .65
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19
June 19	82.30	81.34	81.84	+ .05

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	83.53
1916	89.60	June 12	83.56	June 26	83.53
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	69.54	June 9	64.82	June 25	66.13
1913	89.28	July 8	83.09	June 10	84.44
1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.43	June 14	81.48	June 1	83.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	83.53
†1916	91.83	Jan. 5	80.01	Apr. 22	83.00
		Full Years.			
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.01	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	63.09	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	72.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 19	66.00
1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.90
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 26	83.27 —.01	June 19	83.55 —.02
June 25	83.28 —.06	June 18	83.57 +.19
June 23	83.34 ..	June 16	83.38 —.02
June 22	83.34 —.10	June 15	83.40 —.06
June 21	83.44 ..	June 14	83.49 —.01
June 20	83.53 —.02	June 13	83.50 —.02

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.27	May 21	83.27
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.05
		Full Years.			
1916	89.15	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.43	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Call Money at 6 Per Cent.

Call money continues to be quoted at 6 per cent. That quotation prevailed all day Monday and all day yesterday, renewals being also made at 6 per cent. With the heavy demands for money and the large payments due at the end of the month, it is not expected that call money will go below that figure. In fact, it is the belief of many bankers that the call money rate will be maintained at the present level for some time to come. Efforts will be made, however, to prevent any further advance.

***

The Chosen Few.

Yesterday's stock market furnished an excellent illustration of the activity of professional traders. While the railroad issues were more prominent than on average days of recent weeks, the steel, oil, and coal stocks, and the stocks of concerns expected to profit by war orders, continued to absorb the bulk of trading attention. A prominent banker noted that fully 80 per cent. of the daily dealings for a month or more had been confined to these shares. "There are a number of companies with stocks listed on the Exchange whose business and earnings are greater than ever before," he said, "and whose dividends are as likely to be increased as to remain at current levels, and yet these stocks are practically without a market for the time being. The public is not interested in stocks except on a limited scale, and the traders in the Street pay attention to few which do not possess some sort of war flavor."

***

New Security Issues.

In banking circles it is not expected that active efforts will be made in the near future to float new issues of railroad and industrial securities and that new financing will be limited to only short-term issues that are urgent. In Great Britain the Government found it advisable or necessary to prohibit the flotation of corporate securities on the ground that their sale would interfere with the distribution of the war loans. Bankers doubt very much if any such action will be taken here. During the pendency of the Liberty Loan campaign no offerings were made and since the closing of the subscription books only very few and small issues have been put out. The Liberty Loan Committee, which is comprised of the leading bankers of the city, has not even discussed the subject at its recent meetings. It was pointed out yesterday that there hardly any need of discouraging new flotations, for the simple reason that the condition of the money and investment markets was such that banking firms of experience would be exceedingly cautious to undertake any large financing operation.

***

Central Leather Stock and Dividend.

Prior to the Central Leather Directors' meeting, the stock gained 2 points on the expectation among speculators of a generous extra dividend. After the $2 extra disbursement was announced, a decline of more than 3 points from the top occurred. The dividend presumably was not all that the optimists had been looking for, stirred as they were by estimates that the company was earning at the rate of 60 per cent. a year on the junior shares. The management has shown a disposition for a long time to be well provided with working capital, a safeguard against possible wide fluctuations in costs of raw material and other outlay, as well as an assurance that plenty of funds

FOREIGN BONDS

British
Canadian
French
Italian
Russian

Since this Country now has a direct interest in the welfare of the Allied Nations, American Investors may well consider the investment opportunity which these bonds offer at the present price levels.

Descriptive Booklet sent upon request

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Cities Service Preferred

The opportunity is still available to acquire this stock on about a 7% income return basis.

Real values warrant the expectation of higher prices.

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Standard Oil

April oil exports and comparative Pipe Line statement for May.

Letter sent upon request

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Nat'l City Bank Equitable Trust
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JULY COTTON HITS NEW HIGH LEVEL

Sells at 26.91 and October at 26.70—Net Gain for Day 60 to 72 Points.

LIVERPOOL PLAN UNCERTAIN

Japanese Interests Believed to Have Been Heavy Purchasers of New Crop Contracts Here.

The cotton market, which on Monday suffered a reaction from the unusually high levels attained the previous week, resumed its upward movement yesterday, with July making a new high record for the season. That delivery sold at 26.91c, an advance of 95 points from Monday's closing figure, and October contracts sold up to 26.70c, or 88 points net higher. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 60 to 72 points.

Reports that the rains of over Sunday in the Southwest had been insufficient, and unexpectedly small notices for July delivery in both New York and New Orleans, appeared to be largely responsible for the early advance. The market here opened steady at a decline of 11 points on July, but generally 13 to 21 points higher. Scattering liquidation of July was readily absorbed around the initial price, and as soon as it became known that the notices issued would fall short of 1,500 bales, July rallied with the rest of the list. Both foreign and domestic trade interests were buyers on the advance, while there appeared to be very few contracts for sale until active months showed a net gain of 85 to 95 points. Demand then tapered off, and realising caused the closing reactions of some 20 to 27 points from the best.

Private wires from New Orleans said that the notices issued there had not amounted to more than 2,600 bales. The talk here late on Monday suggested that notices for fully 10,000 bales had been expected in the local ring, and the small number actually in evidence was evidently disappointing to some of Monday's sellers. Complaints that the drought was still unbroken at many points in the Southwest were also a disappointment to sellers of the previous day and tended to increase the effect of another bullish crop report. This made the condition 68.9c against 71.1c toward the end of May and indicated a decrease of 4 per cent. in acreage. Three of these private reports have been issued within the last few days, all of them suggesting a condition below the end-May figures.

Canadian and Japanese interests were believed to be among the early buyers. The impression is that Japanese interests have purchased a large number of new crop contracts here against forward requirements, some estimating this interest at the largest figure in the history of the market. Old longs were considered the chief sellers on the advance. There were also reports of some scattered Southern selling, but offerings from that source were little in evidence.

No change was reported in the plans to reopen the Liverpool futures market on Friday. No exports were reported yesterday. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	25.85	26.91	25.85	26.65@26.67	25.96
Aug	26.15	26.15	26.15	26.68 bid	25.96
Sept	26.00	26.07	26.00	26.57 bid	25.94
Oct	25.90	26.70	25.90	26.44@26.45	25.82
Nov	....	....	....	26.47 bid	25.85
Dec	26.17	26.83	26.12	26.56@26.58	25.96
Jan	26.20	26.88	26.19	26.63@26.66	26.03
March	26.40	27.00	26.37	26.81@26.82	26.20
May	26.54	27.05	26.54	26.92@26.94	26.32

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 53 points higher, at 27.15c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 26.38c; New Orleans, 25.50c; Galveston, 26.30c; Memphis, 25.75c; Houston, 26.20c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	12,688	21,900	16,237
Exports	....	12,988	11,784
Port stocks	90,014	92,100	160,837
New York arrivals	794,511	810,767	829,753
New York stocks	6,010	6,420	1,562

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged at 19.45 for mid-upland. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,000 American; imports, 15,000, all American.

$765,000,000 IN GOLD NOW IN ASSAY OFFICE

Annual Count of Treasure Shows Ten Times the Stock Normal Before War Began.

The fact that there is stored in the New York Assay Office $765,000,000 of gold coin and bullion was disclosed yesterday when Edward P. Leech, head of an auditing committee, completed the annual count of the Government treasure. The official inventory showed that not a cent was missing.

V. M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office, said that the bullion on hand was more than ten times the normal average of previous years. The largest total before the war, he said, was $80,000,000; and in 1914 it was a little over $57,000,000. The accumulation of the precious metal has come from Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan.

The committee, besides Mr. Leech, consists of Sheridan Ferree, of the Auditor's Office, Washington; Edward McKernan of the Philadelphia Mint, and Eugene Russell of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$13,823,290	$11,967,919	$9,902,007
Net aft. tax	4,804,070	4,817,230	2,842,372
11 mos. gr.	142,370,093	121,827,902	107,713,795
Net aft. tax	48,328,899	40,077,775	33,101,127

WABASH—

May gross	3,515,967	3,071,695	2,363,451
Net	1,124,494	1,002,740	295,080
5 mos. gr.	18,350,920	14,834,953	11,488,935
Net	5,512,265	4,387,771	1,539,972

Public Utilities.

CONSUMERS' POWER CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$444,153	$361,938	$82,215
Net aft. exp.	233,674	239,925	*251
Net aft. chgs.	126,936	132,162	*16,851
Bal. af. pf. d.	76,936	93,787	*16,851
5 mos. gross	2,297,073	1,894,563	402,510
Net aft. exp.	1,206,750	1,246,464	*39,714
Net aft. chgs.	663,843	737,121	*73,278
Bal. aft. pf. d.	443,843	550,246	*106,403
Net. aft. exp.	2,811,954	2,782,844	29,112
Net aft. chgs.	1,556,765	1,575,355	*18,590
Bal. aft. pf. d.	1,056,889	1,161,605	*91,716

PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—

Gross	102,917	97,733	4,884
Net after tax	42,937	44,536	*1,599
Bal. aft. chgs.	16,131	18,041	*1,910
12 mos. gross	1,276,142	1,261,563	17,779
Net after tax	602,586	616,239	*13,650
Bal. aft. chgs.	276,543	300,076	*23,533
Bal. after pf. dividends	136,543	160,476	*26,533

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—

Gross	134,985	118,628	16,357
Net after tax	35,220	43,551	*8,331
Bal. aft. chgs.	13,960	25,461	*11,501
12 mos. gross	1,691,309	1,427,187	264,122
Net after tax	543,993	552,837	*8,844
Bal. aft. chgs.	313,551	346,978	*33,427
Bal. after pf. dividends	180,551	220,978	*40,427

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—

Gross	127,055	112,420	14,635
Net after tax	67,951	55,204	12,747
Bal. aft. chgs.	30,584	22,475	8,109
12 mos. gross	1,522,404	1,445,743	76,661
Net after tax	749,304	731,036	18,325
Bal. aft. chgs.	337,213	342,151	*4,938
Bal. after pf. dividends	162,213	167,151	*4,938

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies for May—

Gross	371,745	326,401	45,345
Net aft. taxes	114,456	126,706	*12,252
Other income	6,169	3,173	2,996
Total income	120,624	129,880	*9,256
Int. and subs. co. divs	82,639	68,446	14,192
Pf. dividends	25,957	25,957	....
Bal. aft. chgs.	12,027	35,476	*23,449
12 mos. gross	4,228,748	3,523,993	704,785
Net aft. taxes	1,605,625	1,443,970	543,131
Other income	29,212	12,316	16,895
Total income	1,634,837	1,456,287	178,549
Int. and subs. co. divs	893,941	743,055	152,886
Pf. dividends	311,484	311,484	....
Bal. aft. chgs.	427,411	401,748	25,662

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT CO. (a subsidiary of Southwestern Power & Light Co.) for May—

Gross	180,081	157,739	22,322
Net aft. taxes	65,298	63,363	1,865
Bal. aft. chgs.	21,240	24,124	*2,884
12 mos. gross	2,368,301	2,017,899	350,402
Net aft. taxes	1,027,044	833,678	193,366
Bal. aft. chgs.	555,888	458,948	96,440
Bal. after pf. div.	332,846	301,817	31,029

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO. (a subsidiary of Southwestern Power & Light Co.) for May—

Gross	68,814	64,070	4,744
Net aft. taxes	36,298	34,538	1,760
Bal. aft. chgs.	26,739	24,445	2,294
12 mos. gross	880,042	822,047	67,995
Net aft. taxes	518,865	483,482	35,383
Bal. aft. chgs.	400,605	368,599	32,006
Bal. after pf. div.	323,695	291,599	32,096

*Decrease.

Bankers Get Control of Steel Mills.

The banking firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday that it had bought control of the Seaman-Sleeth Company of Pittsburgh, an old established concern manufacturing steel rolls, plates, and shapes. The company supplies rolls to the principal steel plants of the United States, and has of late done a substantial export business with Japan and Canada. A new company will be formed later to take over the business and assets, and a financial plan will be announced then.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Central Leather Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock and an extra dividend of $2.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Company was adjourned yesterday until July 12.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list American Smelting and Refining Company, temporary first mortgage, 30-year 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1947.

The Southern California Edison Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission an application for authority to sell 15,000 shares of common capital stock at $88 a share, the par value being $100, the proceeds to acquire in whole or part $5,000,000 bonds of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, to discharge obligations of that corporation, or to pay for additions and betterments to the Edison company's plant.

At a special meeting, held yesterday, the stockholders of the Texas Company ratified an increase in the capital stock from $55,500,000 to $69,375,000, the increase of $13,875,000 to be offered proratably to stockholders of record July 10 at par, $100.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at special meeting, held yesterday, voted to increase capital stock from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000, the purpose of the increase being for greater development of the property.

The City of Lowell, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000 issued in anticipation of revenue to Old Colony Trust Company at 5 per cent. discount.

The North Butte Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. Three months ago $1 a share was declared.

The Bankers Trust Company is delivering definitive first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Idaho Power Company in exchange for outstanding temporary certificates.

M. P. Blauvelt has been appointed controller of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Texas Company announced yesterday that it would pay its employes a 10 per cent. bonus for the second quarter of 1917.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has issued a booklet giving the text of the new amendments to the Federal Reserve act, and also the complete text of the law as it stands today.

There is being offered $3,500,000 Northern States Power Company first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds at 93¼ and interest, yielding about 5¼ per cent. Harris, Forbes & Co., as syndicate managers, together with the Guaranty Trust Company, William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., have organized a syndicate for the sale of the issue.

$100,000,000 DEPOSITS DISTRIBUTED TO BANKS

Institutions Through Which Liberty Loan Subscriptions Were Made Receive Checks Today.

All the banks and trust companies which filed subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will receive this morning a Government deposit. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has been holding the funds since payment was made on or before June 15, will distribute about $100,000,000 among the banking institutions in this district. Checks to their order were mailed last night.

Tomorrow the second installment of 18 per cent. must be paid on the bonds, and banks which have been approved as depositories have been notified that they can retain the funds, placing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The aggregate of the credits and deposits must not, however, exceed the total amount for which the bank has been approved as a depositary.

In the letter sent out by the Federal Reserve Bank, the depositary institutions are informed that the deposit, sent them in the form of a check, was made "tentatively," and that it is subject to modifications and adjustments as soon as the final basis for the distribution of Government deposits has been determined upon, in accordance with instructions from the Treasury Department. The banks receiving Government deposits must pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on the basis of 365 days to a year, including the date of deposit and excluding date of withdrawal.

The Federal Reserve Bank has received from Washington about 350,000 Liberty Loan temporary receipts, which will be distributed as soon as the bank officials attach their signatures. It was said that in this district at least 1,000,000 of these receipts would be required. Trading in Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange was more active yesterday, but all sales with two exceptions were made at par, the two being made at 1-50 above.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	62.50	62.75	63.25
Lead	11.75	12.00	11.75	12.00
Spelter	9.87½	....	9.87½	....
Antimony	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*90.00	....	*90.00	....
Iron, No. 2X Furv.	48.75	49.75	48.75	49.75

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@32c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivery.

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	130	0 0	130	0 0
Copper, futures	129	10 0	129	10 0
Tin, spot	243	10 0	246	10 0
Tin, futures	239	0 0	244	5 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	50	10 0	50	10 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.11	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.06	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con	.18
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Cons	.50
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.76	Great Bend	.06
MeNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension	.32
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mispah	.09	Kewanaa	.12
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.20	Consolidated	.21
Tonopah Extension	2.35	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Union Amalg	.15
West End	.64	White Caps	1.20
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.70
Booth	.08	Nevada Hills	.23
Daisy	.03	Packard	.54
Florence	.08	Rochester	.50
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.33

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crescon	5½	5¾	Granite	48	52
Dr. Pepper	5	6	Isabella	9¾	10
Elkton	7	7½	MacKinney	18	22
El Paso	80	85	Portland	145	150
Fanny Rawson	1½	1¾	U. Gold M.	23	23¼
Golden Cross	220	222	Vindicator	78	79
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	36	37	Iron C pf	16¾	....
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Bloss	1½	1¾
Bingham	12¾	12¾	Jerome Ver	1¾	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	60
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	50
Bost Ely	43	45	Mex Met	27	29
Bost & M	60	80	Mojave T.	45	49
Butte & B	15	16	New Balt	1½	1¾
Butte & D	45	85	New Doug	1½	1¾
Bost & Ar	1¾	2½	N U Bing	....	50
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	58	55
Chief Cons	24	26	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Curtis Rea	28	30	N E & L	70	71
Con Ariz	2½	2¾	Oneco	50	70
Cortes	20	30	Ohio Cop	1¾	1¾
Champ	7	8	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corp	1¾	2½	Pioneer C	1¾	1¾
E & B B	2¾	2¾	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	20	21	Ray Hero	3¾	4¼
Fortuna	8	9	S Cornelia	18¾	19
Gold Lake	6	6	S W M	2	2¾
Houghton	90	97	Truro	1¾	1¾
Hema Oil	1¾	1¾	U V Ext	37¾	38¾
Humboldt	20	22	Yukon Gold	1¾	2¼
Iron Cap	17	17¾			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

SUGAR.

A general buying movement in a market empty of selling pressure easily influenced prices upward in sugar futures, and after opening 1 to 8 points lower, values advanced rapidly, the close being irregular, 3 points lower to 9 points net higher, with sales for the day 5,750 tons. The stronger position in spot sugar encouraged support in the contract market, and the uncertainty in the situation in general checked selling. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	5.11@5.12	5.02
July	5.18	5.10	5.11@5.12	5.03
August	5.22	5.22	5.20@5.22	5.12
September	5.31	5.25	5.30@5.30	5.21
October	5.35	5.32	5.32@5.34	5.22
November	5.28	5.28	5.33@5.35	5.25
December	5.19	5.17	5.19@5.20	5.13
January	4.95	4.95	4.92@4.95	4.93
February	....	....	4.71@4.73	4.72
March	....	....	4.69@4.71	4.72
April	....	....	4.72@4.74	4.75
May	....	....	4.73@4.75	4.76

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated, with a good business reported. The local market for raw sugar continues to advance on a good demand from refiners. There were sales of 10,000 bags of Cubas for July shipment at 5 1-16c cost and freight, equal to 6.08c for centrifugal; 25,000 bags of Porto Ricos for June and July shipment at equal to 5.80c for centrifugal, and quite a large shipment of Venezuelas for prompt shipment at 4 15-16c cost, insurance, and freight. It was also rumored that Cubas were sold for prompt or nearby shipment at 5 1-16c cost and freight, equal to 6.14c for centrifugal, and 5.20c for this latter sale, making a new spot quotation.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,844 packages. Prices were about ¼c lower on all grades of creamery and the market is still unsettled, with trade generally slow. There are some short interests that are covering, which tend to sustain values. Renovated a shade easier. Ladies and packing stock are firmly maintained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 38¾@39c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 37@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@38¾c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 35@36c; renovated, finest, 37½c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@ 33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,352 cases. There is a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered stock in offerings, and, with a pretty good demand for such, prices rule firmer; with some improvement in the better grades. Lower qualities quiet and at very irregular value. Nearby white eggs are in rather better supply and the demand is selective; there is a good deal of irregularity in the quality of the stock offered. Strictly fine to fancy newlaid goods are generally rated steady, but there is a surplus of medium and ordinary qualities which are hard to move at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35½@36c; storage packed, firsts, 34@ 35c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@ 28½c; No. 2, and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; undergrades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 40@ 41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery brown, fine to fancy, 39@40c; gathered mixed colors, fine to fancy, 38@39c; ordinary to good, 36@37c; Western gathered, 32@35c; dirties, 30@32c; checks, 28@30c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade continues to await the final word from Washington regarding the terms of the Food Control bill. In the meantime prices are gradually undergoing a readjustment to a new crop basis, and the premiums for old wheat are steadily decreasing. So far comparatively little business has been done in new wheat, as the trade has been conservative about making contracts until the provisions of the Food bill have been disclosed. An official French report made the total acreage of Winter and Spring wheat 10,390,000 acres, compared with 12,800,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.39, free on board, to arrive. RYE.—Market dull; No. 2 Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.10	1.01¼
September	1.87	1.83½	1.84	1.85	1.04¾

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were lower, closing with net losses of 2¾c to 3¼c. There was active selling by strong interests, and it was evident that the trade at large was disposed to take a bearish view of the news from Washington. Crop and weather news was generally of a satisfactory nature. Exporters were in the market, and sales were reported of 160,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible decreased 466,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,485,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.88, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57	1.54½	1.54¾	1.57¼	74⅞
Sept.	1.48	1.45	1.45¾	1.48¾	72⅝
Dec.	1.10	1.06⅝	1.07¼	1.10½	62

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with corn. Price changes were narrow, however, and the July position developed a firmer tone toward the close, owing to reports of export sales of about 800,000 bushels and a decrease of 5,058,000 bushels in Bradstreet's visible supply, compared with an increase of 586,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 73¼@74c; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 3 white, 73@73½c, nominal; No. 4 white, 72½@73c; fancy clipped white, 75@76c; ordinary clipped white, 73@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68	62¼	63¾	63½	39¾
September	53	52½	53¾	53¼	38⅝
December	54⅝	54½	54½	54⅝	40

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was under heavy selling pressure throughout the greater part of the day, owing to a less active cash demand, and fears that exports may be curtailed to neutral countries. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Wednesday 32,000. Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.50	13.12
September	21.70	21.30	21.35	21.75	13.27
Ribs—					
July	21.70	21.40	21.40	21.82	13.70
September	21.85	21.55	21.55	21.90	13.77
Pork—					
July	....	....	39.00	39.75	24.70
September	39.50	39.00	39.20	39.80	24.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp decline in the lard market caused active liquidation in cotton oil and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 9 to 18 points. Stop loss orders were uncovered on the decline and this added to the pressure. Total sales were 35,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.15@	16.80
June	....	....	16.15@	16.80
July	16.29	16.16	16.16@16.18	16.83
August	16.27	16.14	16.13@16.16	16.81
September	16.26	16.10	16.11@16.13	16.29
October	16.17	16.06	16.07@16.09	16.19
November	15.90	15.84	15.85@15.87	15.94
December	15.90	15.80	15.80@15.82	15.90
January	15.91	15.80	15.81@15.83	15.93

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday, with July relatively easy under liquidation in advance of notices. A good deal of the July liquidation was in the shape of [illegible] 21 cents being said to [illegible]

22 to 25 points for December, 37 to 39 points for March, and 46 points for May. Including operations of this sort business amounted to 85,250 bags. Closing prices were 5 to 16 points net lower. The local spot market was dull and easier at 9½c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	7.43@7.44	7.59
July	7.55	7.41	7.43@7.44	7.59
August	7.61	7.47	7.62@7.64	7.69
September	7.65	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.67
October	....	....	7.64@7.65	7.70
November	....	....	7.68@7.69	7.73
December	7.76	7.74	7.72@7.73	7.77
January	7.81	7.81	7.76@7.77	7.81
February	....	....	7.80@7.81	7.86
March	7.91	7.85	7.84@7.85	7.91
April	....	....	7.89@7.90	7.96
May	8.00	7.94	7.93@7.95	8.01

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(2)

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Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s coupon, 1930	98	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99⅛
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99⅛
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106⅛
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	*100	*100¼	101
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	102	101
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¼	102	101
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¼	102	101
4½s	May, 1957	101¼	102	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	4½s	
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	99	97¼
4½s	April, 1966	97⅛	98½	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	98½	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	98	97
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	98	97
4s	May, 1959	94½	95⅜	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	96	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	93½	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99¼

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅞		99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	82¾	86	83
3½s	May, 1954	82½	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1823	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
610	Cities Service	286	281	282	282¼
500	Cities Service pf	87¼	86½	86½	86⅞
35	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	78
American Gas	115	120
Am. Gas & Electric	116	120
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	325	328
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf.	87	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	60	69
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Cities Service, new	29½	30
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Pow. pf.	99	102
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Conn. Power pf.	93	94
Consumers' P. pf.	93	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88
Duluth Edison	75	80
Tampa Electric	57	127
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	66	69
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	97	100
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	48
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	5s	70	72	
Appa. Power	5s, 1932	76	80	
Cent. P. & L. 1st	6s, '31	95	98	
Central Ill. Light	5s	96½	98	
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st	5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st	5s, '27	87	89	
Col. G. & E. deb.	5s, '27	80	83	
om'wealth P. (Neb.)	1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P.	5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st	ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st	5s, 100½		101¾	
Dallas Gas & E.	5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen.	5s, '35	96	97	
East. Ohio 1st	5s	90	102	
East. Tex. Elec.	5s	87½	92½	
Fed. Light & Tr.	5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr.	6s, 91		93	
Gt. West. Pow.	5s, '46	84	86	
Gt. West. Pow.	6s, '25	95	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv.	6s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas	1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co.	1st 5s, '41	90	96	
Mich. Light	5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U.	6s, '25	98½	99	
Man. & S. R. & L.	5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power	1st 5s, 69		69¾	
Miss. V. G. & E.	5s, '22	85	90	
Nat. Sec.	1s, 6s	89¼	92	
Nat. Sec. deb.		48	53	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33	Con. Power	110½	110½	110½
425	Cosden cftfs.	12	11⅞	11⅞
315	Cos. O. & G.	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
300	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
255	Davison Ch.	36½	36	36¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	97	97	97
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Con. Power 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Fairmont & C. Trac.	5s. 100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Ahmeek	100	100	100
20	Allouez	63	62	62¼
28	Am. Zinc.	30⅝	30½	30⅝
75	Ariz. Com'l.	14⅜	14½	14⅜
100	Bonanza	25c	23c	25c
200	Butte & Bal.	55c	55c	55c
60	Cal. & Ariz.	80¼	80	80¼
19	Cal. & H.	540	535	535
10	Chino	50¼	50¼	50¼
98	Cop. Range	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
370	Davis-Daly	6	5⅞	5⅞
20	Daly-West	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	East Butte	13	12⅞	12⅝
23	Franklin	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
210	Island Cr'k	72½	72	72¼
35	Do pf.	90¾	90	90
10	Isle Royale	32¼	32	32
85	Kerr Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Lake	12½	12⅛	12⅛
50	Mason Val.	7	7	7
30	Miami	41¼	41	41¼

Railroads.

5	Boston & A.	156½	156½	156½
115	Boston Elev.	62	61½	61½
115	Boston & M.	31⅝	30½	31½
30	Do pf.	35	35	35
5	Boston & P.	190	190	190

Miscellaneous.

12	A. A. C. pf.	99⅜	99¾	99¾
5	Am. Sug. pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
20	Am. W. pf.	98	97½	98
120	*Amoskeag	70¼	70	70
220	A. G. & W. I.	112½	111¼	111¾
70	Cuban Cem't.	18⅝	18½	18¾
1	Edison Elec.	185	185	185
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	123¼	123¼	123¼
275	Int. Port. C.	15	15	15
110	McElwain pf.	100¾	100	100½
835	Mass. Gas.	100	99⅜	99⅜
3	Do pf.	73	73	73
10	Miss. R. P. pf	32¼	32½	32¼

Bonds.

$1,000	A. A. C. 5s	100	100	100
12,000	L. L., w. i.	100	100	100
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '28	92	92	92

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Ship	85⅝	84½	85
85	Ch. Pn. T.	75½	73¾	73¼
40	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	13	13	13
20	Chi. T. & T.	200	200	200
45	Codahy	120	120	120
5	Com. Edison	122	122	122
5	Deere pf.	100	100	100
950	Lindsay Lt.	33	30¼	30¼
8	Mont. W. pf.	115¼	115¼	115½
85	Prest-O-Lite	140	139	139

Bonds.

$2,000	Com. Edis.	5s. 99¾	99¾	99¾
21,000	Swift 1st 5s.	100	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. G., N. J.	114½	114½	114¼
2	Buff. & Sus.	54¾	54¾	54¾
320	Brill	29½	28	29½
30	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
10	Cambria S'l.	160	160	160
10	Cen. Asp. pf.	60	60	60
220	Lake S. Cp.	20	19⅝	19⅝
210	L. V. R. R.	66½	66½	66¼

Bonds.

$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102
2,000	L. V. C. 5s.	102½	102½	102½
2,500	L. L., w. i.	100	100	100
9,000	P. E. 1st 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
$1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Md. Dredg. 6s	99	99	99
22,000	Sea. & R. 5s.	100½	100¼	100⅜
2,000	Un. Ry., Inc. 4s	62	62	62
4,000	Do 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼
$1,000	S.-Am. I. 6s.	101	101	101
3,000	Un. Rys. inv. col. tr.	69	69	69
5,000	York R. 1st 5s	95	95	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19½	19½
Atlantic Refining	905	925	905
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	149
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13⅜	13
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96
Ohio Oil	340	345	340
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	505	515	505
Prairie Pipe Line	275	280	272
Solar Refining	330	345	330
Southern Pipe Line	192	197	192
South. Penn. Oil	280	285	250
Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	500	525	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	595	600	593
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	283	287	283
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Washington Oil	30	34	30

DIFFICULTIES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The repressing influence of the money situation continued to be reflected in the market on the Consolidated Exchange. The tone of the railroad stocks, however, was good during most of the day, although there was a setback in the afternoon. Expectation continued that the Interstate Commerce Commission would before the end of this week allow an increase in rates. There was a good demand for the lower priced rails, like Southern Railway, Erie, and Missouri Pacific. Commission houses handled a broad business which included many odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	5½	5½	5½
160	Allis-Chalm.	31½	30⅝	30⅝
130	Am. B. Sug.	94⅝	94	94⅝
570	Am. Can.	50	49½	49½
420	Am. C. & F.	80⅝	78½	79½
130	Am. H. & L.	15½	15	15⅝
560	Am. Loco.	74¼	73¼	73⅝
200	Am. S. & R.	108¼	107¼	107¼
40	Am. Woolen	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
970	Anac. Cop.	83½	82⅞	82⅞
1,980	Bald. Loco.	74¼	71¼	72⅜
210	Balt. & Ohio	75⅝	74¼	74⅜
2,200	Beth. Steel B.	141½	138⅜	140⅜
4,040	Cent. Leather	98⅝	95½	95⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio	63	61½	61¼
160	C., M. & St. P.	77⅜	76⅜	77¼
50	C., R. I. & P.	38½	38⅜	38½
70	Chino Cop.	56⅝	56½	56½
150	Col. F. & I.	53½	52⅝	52⅝
120	Corn Prod.	32⅝	32¼	32¼
4,920	Crucible St'l	88	85⅝	86¼
40	Cuba Cane Su.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
110	Dist. Secur.	22½	21⅝	22
630	Erie	27⅜	26⅞	27½
130	Do 1st pf.	40¼	40	40
830	Gen. Motors	121	118½	119½
110	Goodrich Co.	49⅜	49¾	49⅝
110	Gt. Nor. Ore	33	31¾	31¾
120	Inspir. Cop.	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
130	Int. Mer. M.	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
170	Do pf.	83½	82⅝	83½
90	Int. Nickel	39⅞	39½	39⅞
40	Kan. Cy. So.	23¾	23½	23½
60	Kenne. Cop.	45	44⅝	45
50	Lehigh Val.	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
170	Mex. Petrol.	97¼	95⅞	96
60	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41½
560	Mo. Pac. w. i.	33	32¼	32¼
460	Midvale Steel	64¾	63⅞	64⅜
180	N. Y. Cent.	93¾	93	93½
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40	39½	39½
230	Pac. Mail	30¼	28⅝	30
50	Pennsylvania	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
450	Pitts. Coal.	56⅝	53⅞	54½
80	Ohio C. Gas.	130½	129	129
100	Ray Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1,550	Reading	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝
280	Rep. I. & S.	92⅜	91	92
280	Sinclair Oil	41½	42⅜	42⅜
150	So. Pacific	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛
1,010	So. Railway	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜
4,520	Studebaker	82	75⅝	76½
310	Tenn. Cop.	19	17⅝	18⅜
720	Union Pac.	139½	138¼	138¼
470	U. S. Ind. A.	164	162	162¼
33,690	U. S. Steel	130⅝	128⅜	130¼
70	Utah Cop.	111	110½	110½
120	Westing. El.	52½	51⅝	51⅜
660	Willys-Over.	33¾	32	32½

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1,500	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
300	Con. Va.	.25	.25	.25
500	Florence	.21	.21	.21
250	Gold Con.	.51	.51	.51
1,200	Gt. Bend.	.07	.07	.07
300	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76
400	Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45
1,000	West End.	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4½	4½
100	‡ Do pf.	27	27	27
630	‡Air Reduc.	89	85	86
450	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	51¼	51	51½
300	Am. Tin & Tungsten	½	½	½
400	‡Boyd Motors (a pros.)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B	18	18	18
400	‡Buffalo Mot.	54	53	53
100	‡Carb. Steel	103	103	103
500	‡Car L. & P.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,100	Carwen Steel	12¼	12	12⅛
8,000	‡Cent. Pdry.	57¼	55⅜	57
2,000	‡ Do pf.	56	55	55½
4,900	Chev. Motor	105	101	102
500	‡City Service w. i.	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
800	Curtiss Aero	42⅜	42	42
1,000	‡East. An. Ch.	6	5⅝	5⅝
250	Emer. Phon.	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
900	Ev.-Hea. Inc.	22⅜	22¼	22¼
400	‡Int. Trading	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡ Do pf.	1	1	1
400	‡LakeTor. Bt.	8¼	8	8¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,200	A.-Am. Oil	20	19¾	19⅝
10	N. Pipe L.	97	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,400	‡Allen Oil	64	62	64
2,200	‡Am. V. Oil	19	18	18
5,500	‡Bar. O. & G	2¾	2¼	2⅜
7,000	‡B.-Wyo. O.	17	17	17
300	†Con. M. Oil, com.	58	52	58
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref)	12¼	12	12
1,300	‡Cos. O. & G	12¼	12	12
1,600	‡Dixie Oil	12½	12	12
2,700	‡†Crosby P. (a pros)	58	55	58
200	‡Elk B. Pet.	9¾	9⅝	9¾
4,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,700	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅝	5½	5½
200	‡Int. Pet'm.	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,300	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,920	Key'e Con.	8½	8⅜	8½
500	‡K.-W. O. pf	9½	9½	9½
4,800	‡†Lost C. O.	1½	92	1½
8,700	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Federal Oil.	5⅝	5½	5½
200	‡Int. Pet'm.	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,300	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,920	Key'e Con.	8½	8⅜	8½
500	‡K.-W. O. pf	9½	9½	9½
4,800	‡†Lost C. O.	1½	92	1½
4,000	Cent. Leather	98⅝	95½	95⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio	63	61½	61¼
160	C., M. & St. P.	77⅜	76⅜	77¼
50	C., R. I. & P.	38½	38⅜	38½
70	Chino Cop.	56⅝	56½	56½
150	Col. F. & I.	53½	52⅝	52⅝
120	Corn Prod.	32⅝	32¼	32¼
4,920	Crucible St'l	88	85⅝	86¼
40	Cuba Cane Su.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
110	Dist. Secur.	22½	21⅝	22
630	Erie	27⅜	26⅞	27½
130	Do 1st pf.	40¼	40	40
830	Gen. Motors	121	118½	119½
110	Goodrich Co.	49⅜	49¾	49⅝
110	Gt. Nor. Ore	33	31¾	31¾
120	Inspir. Cop.	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
130	Int. Mer. M.	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
170	Do pf.	83½	82⅝	83½
90	Int. Nickel	39⅞	39½	39⅞
40	Kan. Cy. So.	23¾	23½	23½
60	Kenne. Cop.	45	44⅝	45
50	Lehigh Val.	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
170	Mex. Petrol.	97¼	95⅞	96
60	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41½
560	Mo. Pac. w. i.	33	32¼	32¼
460	Midvale Steel	64¾	63⅞	64⅜
180	N. Y. Cent.	93¾	93	93½
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40	39½	39½
230	Pac. Mail	30¼	28⅝	30
50	Pennsylvania	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
450	Pitts. Coal.	56⅝	53⅞	54½
80	Ohio C. Gas.	130½	129	129
100	Ray Copper	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1,550	Reading	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝
280	Rep. I. & S.	92⅜	91	92
280	Sinclair Oil	41½	42⅜	42⅜
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1,010	So. Railway	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜
4,520	Studebaker	82	75⅝	76½
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33,690	U. S. Steel	130⅝	128⅜	130¼
70	Utah Cop.	111	110½	110½
120	Westing. El.	52½	51⅝	51⅜
660	Willys-Over.	33¾	32	32½

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1,500	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
300	Con. Va.	.25	.25	.25
500	Florence	.21	.21	.21
250	Gold Con.	.51	.51	.51
1,200	Gt. Bend.	.07	.07	.07
300	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76
400	Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45
1,000	West End.	.68	.68	.68

200	‡Lima Loco.	56	55	56
700	Man. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Marconi of A.	3	2⅞	2⅞
8,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2⅜	2⅜	2½
300	‡N. Y. Ship.	47½

DIRECTORS HOLD UP ELECTRIC LIGHT CUT

Edison Co. Makes One More Effort to Get Concession from Service Board.

WILL TAKE ACTION TODAY

If Corporation Decides to Fight In Court, Legislature Will Be Asked to Fix Six-Cent Rate.

Whether or not the New York Edison Company will reduce its maximum rate for electric current from 7½ to 7 cents on July 1 in obedience to the direction of the Public Service Commission, was not decided yesterday by the Board of Directors of the company. They met at 2 P. M. and nearly three hours later Arthur Williams, General Commercial Manager of the company, called at the offices of the commission and had a conference with Commissioners Hervey, Whitney, and Hodge and William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission.

Then it was announced that the Directors had suspended action until this morning. Nobody would tell what message Mr. Williams took to the Commissioners, but it was assumed that as his work is confined to the use of electric current for commercial purposes, he urged the commission to release the company from reducing its commercial rates if it cuts its lighting rate to 7 cents. There were abundant evidences that no concessions whatever would be granted by the commission.

When the company reduced its rate from 8 cents to 7½ cents on Jan. 1 last there was an understanding that if conditions warranted another half a cent would be taken off on July 1. The company doesn't want to make this second reduction for various reasons, chief among them being the continuing increase in the cost of materials, the daylight saving agitation, and the possibility that the war may put many of the lights out for the greater part of the night.

The evidence taken by the commission showed that the company is about $80,000,000 ahead of its expenditures, and can go on piling up money at the present rate in spite of the fact that every half cent reduction in the rate represents a saving to the consumers of about $1,750,000 a year. If the commission would permit the present rate to run along until the end of the current year the company would be satisfied, but both the commission and the city authorities agree that under the terms of the agreement the company must either go back to the eight-cent rate or reduce the rate to 7 cents.

So that the commission might be prepared to compel the company to make the reduction a careful analysis of its returns for a number of years has been prepared. The figures show that in the fiscal years of 1907, 1908, and 1909 the company paid 6 per cent. on $45,000,000 of stock; that the same rate was paid in 1910 on $49,000,000, from 1911 to 1913 inclusive on $50,000,000, and in 1914 on $66,000,000. On this latter amount 6¾ per cent. was paid in 1915 and 7 per cent. in 1916.

Besides paying these increasing dividends on increasing stock values the company increased its corporate surplus from $10,000,000 to $36,000,000, increased its contingency reserve to $22,000,000, and paid interest of about $2,500,000 a year on its bond issue of about $39,000,000. Therefore the commission believes that the company can very well afford to knock another half cent off the rate. It was learned that in the event of the company deciding to fight the matter through the courts the Legislature will be asked to reduce the rate to 6 cents.

It was also learned that the commission is determined to make an appraisal of the company's property, a task which will take about a year, but which will serve to adjust rates on a solid foundation. During 1916, while the 8-cent rate was being charged, the company, it was said, earned $8,500,000 net, and if could reduce the present rate to 7 cents and earn $7,000,000, the difference representing the increase in business. Estimates made of the value of the company's property by public officials ranges from $70,000,000 to $85,000,000.

If the company refuses to reduce the rate on July 1 to 7 cents the commission will proceed with the taking of testimony and will eventually issue an order directing it to make the reduction. Then the case will go into the courts. Pending the outcome, the company will have to lay aside the difference it collects from its customers, and if it loses the fight this money will have to be refunded.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $467,500, were chartered today. They include:

Seneca Electric Furnace Corp'n, Albany, electric furnaces, $100,000; F. W. Cameron, P. and E. Corning, Albany.

Lowry-Knise Tool Co., Inc., Syracuse, machinery, tools, and dies, $10,000; E. N. Lowry and A. E. and E. F. Knise, Syracuse.

Cooper Cargo and Vulcanizing Works, Inc., Buffalo, vulcanizing, $10,000; A. S. F. Cooper and A. Scrimshaw, Buffalo.

Periman & Co., Inc., Manhattan, import and export foodstuffs and general merchandise, $20,000; J. W. Geiger, J. A. Melvin, Jr., N. Weinstein, 116 Nassau St.

Jupiter Machine Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, punching and shearing machines, $50,000; E. A. Dippel, C. A. Stich, G. N. Thompson, 221 West 21st St.

Thompson-Torney Engineering Corp'n, Manhattan, engineering, contracting, and construction, $10,000; J. and R. M. Thompson, H. W. Torney, 51 E. 42d St.

J. W. Deisler, Inc., Manhattan, hotels and apartment houses, $10,000; J. G. and M. R. and G. F. Deisler, 1,384 St. Nicholas Av.

The Geo. F. Hosley Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture army and navy insignia, $20,000; L. M. Rankin, W. J. Brown, H. Pendleton, 11 Wall St.

G. Regrea Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, rubber and rubber products, $100,000; A. E. Rea, F. H. Gregory, W. A. Van Ness, 220 Broadway.

One Twenty Four East Broadway Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, $25,000; A. E. and L. Weinstein, S. Bassior, 584 East 137th St.

Bousfield Realty Corp'n, Buffalo, general real estate and brokerage, $25,000; H. H. Wyant, G. C. Gorman, J. W. Bousfield, Buffalo.

Efficiency Gas Generator Co., Inc., Buffalo, oil and gas generators, $50,000; G. Van Damm, J. H. Stevens, W. H. Godbold, Buffalo.

Ernest W. Worsbell Co., Inc., Manahttan, leather skins and hides, $15,000; J. M. Tarsk, L. A. Hardman, E. W. Worsbell, 74 Gold Street.

Craigrick Municipal Instruction Corp., Bronx, realty and general construction, $50,000; W. E. Clay, J. G. Craig, M. Michaelson, 20 West 118th Street.

Capital Increases: The Thrift, Brooklyn, $250,000 to $500,000; Guaranty Trust Co., Manhattan, $20,000,000 to $25,000,000; the Prudential Mortgage Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $50,000; Metal Lithographing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; Jersey Kit Wear Corp., Manhattan, $10,200 to $20,000.

Authorizations: Wertham Bag, Inc., Missouri, bags and burlaps, $75,000. Representative, C. H. Corbett, 120 Broadway.

George A. Hormel & Co., Inc., Minnesota, live stock, poultry, and fish, $8,200,000. Representative, B. F. Cooper, Produce Exchange Building.

The Achilles Rubber & Tire Co., Inc., Delaware, equip rubber plant at Binghamton, $1,000,000. Representative, J. J. Vavra, Binghamton.

United Furnace Corp. Sales Co. of New York, Delaware, fuel saving and smoke consuming devices, $15,000. Representative, Roy W. Surrige, Utica.

Charles V. Hoffman Co., Inc., New Jersey, install mechanical devices, equipments and accessories, $25,000. Representative, L. L. Brown, Newburgh.

Cleveland Folding Machine Co., Inc., Ohio, machinery for folding paper, capital not given. Representative, W. J. Thompson, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Dissolutions: The Harbeson Textile Co., Manhattan; Stearyte Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 26.—Charters filed:

Independent American Oil and Sulphur Corp., to acquire lands containing oil, natural gas, sulphur, and other minerals, &c., $15,000,000; A. M. Halloran, M. H. Morris, F. Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

States Oil Corp., acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same, $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Stelgler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Commerce Trust Co., deal in and with investments, $5,000; L. H. Gunther, W. A. Britton, H. B. Davis, all of New York.

Consolidation: Federal Shipping Co., Inc., and the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Inc., under the name of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York.

APPEALS FOR SCHOOL BILL.

Public Education Association Urges Action on Duplicate Plan.

The Public Education Association, through its director, Howard W. Nudd, made an appeal yesterday for action on the proposal to spend $1,511,529 for the purpose of eliminating part time and double sessions for 23,000 children by reorganizing forty-eight additional schools on the duplicate plan. The last meeting of the Board of Estimate before the Fall will be held on Friday of this week, and, unless the Board of Education acts decisively at its meeting today, the appropriation for this reorganization will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Nudd asserts that this is apparently a concerted effort to discredit the City Administration by dragging the public schools into the political arena, in anticipation of the forthcoming municipal election, by giving the public the false impression that the authorities are sacrificing the children by refusing to erect new school buildings. This assertion, he says, is being made in carefully manipulated "neighborhood meetings" in public school houses throughout the city, as well as upon the floor of the Board of Education. He says it would be extremely unfortunate if the efforts of the minority in the Board of Education were to prevail in further obstructing the efforts of the majority during the last two years to solve, in a comprehensive way, the part-time problem in the public schools.

Rockefeller's Valet Goes to War.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 26.—John D. Rockefeller has lost his valet through the war. James Quinn, who has been the oil man's constant attendant for seven years, has enlisted, and was called to the colors today.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1917:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917. DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 7, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York

Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending June 30, 1917.

4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917, to depositors entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES H. BUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., R. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, June 4, 1917.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

66 AND 68 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAUER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 18th will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.

ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

Dollar Savings Bank

2908 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Produce More—Save More

and you will solve the problem of the day. Save by opening a savings share account with $1 or more. The Society's usual rate has been for many years

4½%

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
38 Park Row. Est. 1888. New York

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.

White Plains, N. Y., June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 6, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, June 26th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share and an extra dividend of $2 per share on its common stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable August 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record July 10th, 1917.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, June 20, 1917.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Saturday, July 28, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917.

MILTON H. BARGER, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,000;) market value		$2,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $147,688.09;) market value		145,897.00
Real estate owned		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		128,897.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,612,739.88
Overdrafts		321.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$306,496.64	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	414,657.18	
		721,153.82
Specie		339,275.04
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		85,400.00
Federal reserve notes		25,775.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$178,388.87	
Other cash items	137,780.48	
		316,169.35
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		2,800.00
Total		$4,454,809.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	138,015.60	
		488,015.60
Surplus on book values	$498,807.69	
Deposits:		
Not preferred as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,543,478.38	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	11,750.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	82,815.92	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,337.20	
Certified checks	14,212.70	
Total deposits		3,654,594.20
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,000.00	
		12,000.00
Total		$4,454,809.80

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 2d next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 2nd next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917. J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917. J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAINTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

120 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.

120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1917.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable July 14, 1917, and a dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, June 20, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917. MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, June 22nd, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 3% upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on or after July 2nd, 1917.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank, New York.

New York, June 20th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Centum (2½%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

F. BOUKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., free of tax, payable on or after July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1917.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $379,140.62;) market value		$367,041.25
Private securities, (book value, $11,725,) market value		11,725.00
Real estate owned		$1,900.00
Mortgages owned		124,095.69
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		30,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		719,278.48
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,970,671.01
Overdrafts		13,030.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$206,911.25	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	305,783.49	
		512,694.74
Specie		$42,817.56
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		25,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		75,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		15,080.54
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures and vaults	$19,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,688.04	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
		34,688.04
Total		$4,828,022.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Undivided profits		77,016.84
Surplus on book values, $94,616.21.		
Deposits — Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$4,563.26	
Deposits by the State of New York	300,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	2,086.23	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	25,846.52	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	76,086.80	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	2,794,800.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,030.90	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	368,242.96	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,672.75	
Certified checks	33,049.67	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	261,141.74	
Total deposits		3,803,860.23
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$20,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	8,218.72	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	7,436.99	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	3,000.00	
		40,145.71
Total		$4,828,022.78

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 5, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 83) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1917, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 29, 1917. The books will not to be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 27, 1917, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, July 21, 1917.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELLEN, Secretary.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Scott Paper Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent., payable July 2, 1917, on the outstanding common stock of the company.

WM. S. ROGERS, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,

New York, June 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

INCORPORATED 1803

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, June 20, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$58,784,890.43
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		10,393,597.52
Due from Banks		16,619,711.72
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,169,537.70
Cash and Reserve		19,418,745.66
		$111,386,483.03

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (earned)		5,477,583.71
Letters of Credit		5,844,470.87
Acceptances		5,013,512.08
Acceptances of Other Banks Sold		188,627.58
Deposits { Individual	$61,549,192.80	
Deposits { Bank	31,813,095.99	93,362,288.79
		$111,386,483.03

LEVI L. RUE, President
CHARLES P. BLINN, JR., Vice Pres. WILLIAM S. MADDOX, Vice Pres.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Vice President and Cashier
O. HOWARD WOLFE, Ass't Cashier GEORGE F. GENTES, Ass't Cashier
STEPHEN E. RUTH, Ass't Cashier DAVID W. STEWART, Ass't Cashier
FRANK P. STEPHENS, Ass't Cashier EDGAR ROSS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS

Richard Ashhurst	Samuel Rea	Wallace D. Simmons
George Wood	Pierre S. du Pont	Samuel D. Warriner
Alfred C. Harrison	Thomas S. Gates	Alva C. Dinkey
Levi L. Rue	Asa S. Wing	Eldridge R. Johnson
George H. McFadden	Samuel M. Vauclain	J. Howard Pew
Randal Morgan	William H. Donner	J. Kearsley Mitchell
R. Dale Benson		William S. Godfrey

[No. 7,447.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,336,622.80
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		131,500.00
Total loans		$5,468,122.89
Deduct foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		678,451.80
		$4,789,671.00
Overdrafts, secured		5,534.40
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		12,851.85
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		208,561.66
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		50,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	122,851.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	20,856.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,413,884.62	
Exchanges for Clearing House	868,719.69	
Outside checks and other cash items	1,099.09	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,206.68	
Notes of other national banks	6,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	15,000.00	
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,332,379.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		3,854,238.91
Total		$9,151,445.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$200,229.65	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	68,927.62	
		$281,302.03
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		5,863.75
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		7,466.04
		242,670.82
Circulating notes outstanding		162,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		86,684.50
Individual deposits subject to check		6,525,709.54
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	$58,072.60	
Certified checks	744,834.22	
Cashier's checks outstanding, etc.	105,712.72	
Other demand deposits	60,972.67	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)	23,895.24	
Certificates of deposit, (time)	102,600.00	
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	42,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	25,000.00	
		7,305,081.88
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		12,851.85
Acceptances executed for customers		208,561.66
Total		$9,151,445.41

Contingent liabilities:

Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	$878,451.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1917.

[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEFMANN, Notary Public New York County, No. 148.

Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
ALFRED ROMER,
GEO. T. HAY, } Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY CO.

Ordinary Preferred Stock

An initial regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Ordinary Preferred stock of the company has been declared, payable July 10th, 1917, to the stockholders of record as at June 30th, 1917, for the period ending March 31st, 1917.

The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HABER, Assistant Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

June 21, 1917.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 28, 1917.

JOHN E. FORSTER, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

JUNE 20TH, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$232,846,802.43	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$45,236,043.11
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	12,474,000.00	Deposits	311,988,288.47
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	31,358,416.46	National Bank Notes Outstanding	155,000.00
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	28,763,167.98
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,405,873.20	Unearned Discount	1,395,652.37
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	83,115,296.51	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	16,000,000.00
Customers Liability under Letters of Credit, Acceptances, etc.	30,788,774.39	Other Liabilities	2,240,000.00
Interest Accrued	788,988.94		
	$405,778,151.93		$405,778,151.93

During seventy-eight years The National Bank of Commerce in New York Has devoted its skill, its service and its resources to the Development of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,425,482.74
Deduct foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	16,924.52	
		$35,408,558.22
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		61,921.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$70,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	2,400,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness		2,470,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		40,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged		2,169,926.70
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		5,911.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		839,975.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,792,887.80
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		886,416.66
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,788.76	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,307.62	
		13,096.38
Notes of other national banks		15,840.00
Federal Reserve notes		50,675.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		11,597,107.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		23,500.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure U. S. deposits		2,560,000.00
Total		$62,355,316.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,891,244.78	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	222,980.83	
		1,168,263.95
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		15,354.57
Circulating notes outstanding		69,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		22,027,481.04
Dividends unpaid		30.00
Demand deposits subject to reserve:		
Individual deposits subject to check		26,429,782.29
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		128,085.15
Deposits held for acceptances		4,572,530.11
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,629,860.60
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, $32,787,268.15.		
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		1,935,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral

DENIES SWEDEN HAS GRAIN STORED HERE

Envoy Lagercrantz Says His Government's Last Purchases Were in Last January.

HAS NO PRIVATE BROKERS

Buying Postponed Until Attitude of United States Toward Exportation Is Made Clear.

Speaking for his Government, Herman Lagercrantz, head of the special Swedish mission to the United States, emphatically denied yesterday that as far as Sweden was concerned there was any truth in recent reports that, with embargo legislation pending before Congress, neutral countries were making large purchases of grain and cereals in this country for future delivery.

The denial was forthcoming in reply to questions from a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called on the Swedish Envoy Extraordinary in his apartments at the Ritz-Carlton to ascertain whether the reported purchases had been made in expectation of an embargo.

"The reports are untrue as far as the Government I represent is concerned," said Mr. Lagercrantz. "We are extremely sorry that such unfounded reports should have gained currency. As far as Sweden is concerned you may state on my official honor and authority that not a bushel of grain has been purchased in this country by my Government since Jan. 27, this year."

"The reports might possibly have reference to private purchasers," was suggested.

"No, there is not the slightest likelihood of that," said the Envoy. "The Swedish Government took entire charge of the grain situation in Sweden early in 1915. Since then the stocks, as well as the sale and distribution of grain have been under Government control. All purchases of grain for human consumption have been made under the direction of the Royal Swedish Food Commission. In this country every bushel of grain purchased or contracted for for delivery in Sweden has been bought by the authorized agent of the commission in New York city."

With the Food Commission in absolute control, Mr. Lagercrantz said, there was not the slightest likelihood that any grains and cereals, acquired for the account of the Swedish Government in this country, would be disposed of in a manner contrary to the wishes of the United States.

"I am afraid that an entirely unjustified impression prevails in this country, namely, that Sweden has poured foodstuff into Germany," said Mr. Lagercrantz. "In reality Sweden has supplied more of such commodities to both England and Russia than to Germany, and this fact should be known. Sweden has supplied to Germany, in exports only, just so much as it was necessary for her to supply in order to get the coal that she cannot do without or obtain from any other source. The exports to Germany, however, have not included grain or cereals. An embargo has been laid on all such exports by the Swedish Government, and no licenses for shipment abroad of these commodities are given to anyone."

Mr. Lagercrantz said that in all Sweden had stored in elevators in this country somewhat less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, purchased before Jan. 27.

"On that date," said the Envoy, "the last contract was made. The only transactions that have occurred since for Swedish account are exchanges. In some instances where this was found necessary, of old wheat for equal quantities of the new crop. Because of shipping restrictions it has not been possible to convey these purchases to Sweden, and the wheat is now stored here."

Despite the great need in Sweden, Mr. Lagercrantz said, the Swedish Government had not gone into the American market for further quantities of food cereals since the beginning of the year.

"We have felt," he added, "that it was advisable to postpone all further purchases until the attitude of the United States toward exportation should be made clear. We have no desire whatever to create difficulties for the United States Government, and have scrupulously avoided any premature action that might result."

"How are the negotiations with the United States Government that you are conducting on behalf of your own Government progressing?" was asked.

"With the board that is to have control of exports only now in a process of formation, it is only natural that nothing of a very definite nature could have been accomplished as yet," was the reply. "But I am very hopeful. I have no reason to believe that the dire necessity of my country will be overlooked or neglected by your Government. I believe there is every disposition to give Sweden what she absolutely needs."

Soldier Sentenced for Life.

Under a new law Judge Harry V. Osborne yesterday accepted a plea of non vult in the case of Private John O. Lindsley, charged with the murder of Matteo Monica, a saloon keeper, who refused to sell him a drink on the night of June 7 last. The court immediately sentenced the soldier to life imprisonment. Lindsley was drunk when he killed Monica, and the Federal Grand Jury in Newark began an investigation late yesterday afternoon to learn who had sold liquor to Lindsley.

INSTRUCTION.

CAMP FARWELL FOR GIRLS.

Ideal girls' camp, high in the mountains, in a pine forest on a beautiful lake. Athletic field, water sports, riding; refined, careful chaperonage. July 1 to Sept. 1. $200. Address Miss Julia H. Farwell, Lock Box A, Wells River, Vt.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

FRENCH GENTLEMAN gives lessons by the hour at his or pupil's residence; rapid system; terms moderate. L. Molina, 128 West 84th St.

SPANISH.—Native gentleman gives lessons by the hour at his or pupil's residence; terms moderate; rapid system. L. Molina, 128 West 84th St.

WILL APPEAL A. P. DECISION.

International News Service to Allege News Monopoly Is Sought.

The International News Service announced yesterday that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court against the majority opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals directing the District Court to issue a preliminary injunction restraining it from taking from the early editions of newspapers or from bulletin boards any news gathered by The Associated Press for the exclusive use of its own members. The International Service, which is controlled by William R. Hearst, will base its appeal partly on the minority opinion written by Judge Ward, and on the claim that The Associated Press is striving to create a monopoly of news by using the law to stifle competition, and that to suppress the general circulation of news for a number of hours would be to the detriment of the public policy of the United States.

W. A. De Ford, general attorney for the International Service, said that the majority opinion of the Circuit Court prohibiting any person or corporation from publishing or selling news until all of the members or clients of the agency which collected it had an opportunity of realizing exclusively its full commercial value, was the first of the kind ever made by any court.

FEAR NO SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Men Satisfied, Builders Say, and Agitation Is Credited to Germans.

The report that 12,000 shipyard workers employed in New York harbor were going to strike next Saturday if they did not get a minimum wage of $4.50 a day created surprise yesterday among the representatives of the principal drydock and shipbuilding concerns.

The manager of the Robins Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn, which employs 5,000 men, said: "We have had no complaints from our men regarding their pay and do not believe they intend to go out on strike to hinder the Government at such a critical time. So far as we know, the workmen here are all satisfied."

E. T. Morse, head of the Morse Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Brooklyn, which employs 2,700 men, said all their employes were satisfied and no complaint had been made regarding wages.

In shipping circles it was said that the attempt to cause a strike was part of the German propaganda that is being carried on in this city.

WAITER HEIR TO FORTUNE.

English Solicitors Seek Former Employe of Hotel Majestic.

A cable message was received yesterday by Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, from T. J. Smith & Son, solicitors in Liverpool, England, asking for immediate information as to the whereabouts of Richard Taylor, a waiter employed at the hotel for four years prior to 1907. The dispatch read: "If Richard Taylor is alive he is entitled to a large fortune. During the year 1907 and for some years previously letters were written to him at your hotel, and as such letters were never returned to the writer in England, we can only assume that they were received."

Advertisements appear today in several New York newspapers inquiring for Taylor. Since leaving the employ of the hotel, where he was captain of waiters, he has worked in several cafés, but nothing has been heard of him recently. Representatives of the Hotel Majestic yesterday began a search for him.

MME. STEINHEIL MARRIED.

Defendant in Famous Murder Case the Bride of Lord Abinger.

LONDON, June 26.—Mme. de Serignac was married today in the Wesleyan Church at Roupell Park to Lord Abinger. Congratulatory messages were received from many persons, including Parisians and neighbors of the bride.

It was made known by the London newspapers recently that Mme. de Serignac was none other than Mme. Steinheil, whose trial in Paris in 1909 for the murder of her husband, an artist, and of her stepmother attracted international attention. Mme. Steinheil declared that the murder had been committed by masked men, and was acquitted after a long trial.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; continued warm.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in extreme n. w.; Thurs. probably thunder showers; moderate variable winds.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and, probably Thurs.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. cloudy; probably showers in s.; moderate w. winds, becoming gentle variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed., cooler near Lake Michigan. Thurs. unsettled, probably showers in n.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed., probably showers in n., warmer in extreme n. w. Thurs. cloudy.

Wis.—Fair Wed., cooler near Lake Michigan. Thurs. unsettled, probably showers.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., with probably showers by night or on Thurs., cooler near Lake Superior Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled, with probably showers Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs. cloudy.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers in e. Wed.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers and warmer in e. Wed.

Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably thunder showers in e. Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., continued warm.

AUCTION SALES.

Final and Absolute Sale of CLAIMS, Etc. of the COOPER EXCHANGE BANK
To Be Sold at Public Auction TO-DAY at 12 o'clock noon
Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
Henry Brady AUCTIONEER
200 WEST 23RD STREET

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BAGS.—Leather goods manufacturers, attention! We are open for a quantity of leather hand and vanity bags. Call at once with samples and lists of quantities. L. W. Fellows, 31 Union Square, New York City.

BRAIDS.—Buttons, trimmings, ornaments, novelties; cash for jobs; every description. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH.—Wanted, for cash, F. and H. Columbia or botany, 315 broadcloth in all shades. Call Murray Hill 2442.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy for cash all shades. Farragut 2347.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS wanted in all shades and all qualities; submit samples, quantity, and best cash terms. H 10 Times.

CORDUROY.—Will buy 10,000 yards 36-inch narrow wale white corduroy, spot cash. Spring 3710.

COTTON GOODS.—We buy jobs of all grades of cotton goods; cash; send samples. Box S 338 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open for 500 pieces 4 thread; will pay cash. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Jobber open for quantity 3-thread crepe de chine; cash. 404 4th Av., 9th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE wanted. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 114 Spruce St. Spring 6390.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking up taffeta and serge; call all week. Abeles & Zuckerman, 1,161 Broadway, Farr. 4995.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples silk serges. 150 Madison Av., 12th floor. Call all week.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on new Fall silk styles. Call, with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Call all week, 6th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at serge dresses all week. 137 West 25th, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses; bring samples. Furman, 20 Union Square.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES—400 washable, including stouts, to clear. Primo, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

GABARDINES.—Of good quality, also poplins and serges; open for large quantities. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

GABARDINES.—54 or 48 inch; cash; quantity small or large; quote low prices. X 224 Times Annex.

GEORGETTES.—Domestic, 1,000 pieces, for cash; greige goods, all finished. 377 4th Av., 1st flight up.

JEANS for middy blouses; can use any standard cloth; state quantity and lowest price for spot cash. W 334 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS.—Kayser's Ostend silk jerseys, black, beige, gray, pearl gray, plum, or purple. Call immediately, Chelsea 2840.

MATERIALS.—Open to buy Salt's Peco and Esquimette plush. Farragut 4078.

PETTICOATS.—Wanted, large quantity contracts on silk and cotton petticoats; good workmanship and prompt deliveries. Phone me at Hotel Franklin, and leave name if not in. T. M. Greig.

PIECE GOODS.—Holmes, brown, kersey; styles 97 and 131; to exchange for black; willing to pay additional. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

POPLIN wanted. 9958 Amoskeag and T. T. L.; any quantity; spot cash. Isidor Klein, 127 West 25th St.

POPLINS.—Quantity of American poplins, Style 6709-5, and black; will pay cash for same. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th.

POPLINS, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, &c.; any color; quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity of 767, 99, and 104; Grea Mills 9056. Phone 5425 Gramercy.

SATINS.—Open for quantity colored piece, dyed and Pdc. Madison Sq. 7593.

SERGE—Botany 11433, 780, 5701, 5855; Whitman 9, 99, 104, 106; U. S. 258, 235; quantity whipcords, cheviots. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—Botany 764, also Pacific narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity all colors. Address R. M. H., care of Holland House, 5th Av. and 30th.

SERGE.—Gary's black and navy French serge; also shepherd checks. Chelsea 5822.

SILKS.—Susquehanna 36-inch chiffon faille for cash, all colors. H 11 Times.

SKIRTS.—Large jobber is open for Fall line skirts. Call 8 to 10 A. M., Grand Hotel, Room 406.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking silk cloth. Call with samples, 5 West 31st, 1st floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall skirts. 1404 4th Av., 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new smart Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

VELOURS.—Open for velours, plushes, and single width melton for cash. Sit-best Cloak Co., 151 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Open for American heavy waist, all colors. Farr. 622.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs in silk waists; must be extraordinary values. Apply between 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., Adelberg & Berman, Inc., 119 West 24th St.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, 100 black, 50 colors; wool plushes; Rollinson's Fastex; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

COATS, Fall suits, ready, coats, immediate delivery; navies, blacks. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H., style 6690, and Columbia; botany gabardines 5701, 780; French serge. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

CARDS—Snap fastener cards, 21000; also carding boards; close out. S 76 Times.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $6.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS to close out at a price in velour, Palm Beach, sport fabrics; large quantity. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COMBED EGYPTIAN.—2,000 pounds mercerized and gased pink and blue, 20/2. Corney Mfg. Co., 255 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

CORDUROYS. — White, narrow wale; also wine-color, wide wale; below marked price. Spring 7350.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 8448.

CREPE DE CHINE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

CREPE DE CHINE and taffeta, all colors, at price. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low price. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette dresses at $5.50; also exceptional offering in khaki kool. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway; entrance 28th St.

DRESSES—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery in up-to-the-minute styles. Shapero-Lewis Co., 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Fifty wash dresses to close out at a reasonable figure. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 18th. Chel. 7619.

DRESSES.—Big job of white dresses, children's, juniors', misses', to close out cheap. Subin, 30 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Blue taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—125 navy taffeta dresses to close out at low price. Select Dress Co., 20 East 17th.

DRESSES.—Job of better class cotton dresses, to close out. Weinstein Dress Co., 38 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have wash dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out at low price. Simon, 137 West 27th St.

FOULARDS.—Black and navy, small and large polka dots, price 90c. Madison Sq. 1231.

GEORGETTE, printed, 250 yards; cost $1.65; will close 50 per cent. off, cash. H. Fierstein, 101 5th Av.

HAIR NETS.—10,000 gross of hair nets, 750 gross of dress belting; fine assortment of sanitary goods, ribbons, 200 great gross snap fasteners, about 500 gross of fancy novelties. Call, 320 5th Av. Room 810, 10:30 A. M., Friday.

JERSEY WOOL in all shades at a sacrifice. Farragut 3264.

KERSEYS.—Hillsboro's black, 16 pieces; also bolting, 36-inch broadcloth; colors. 3 West Times Annex.

KERSEYS.—15-ounce black; 27-inch Botany broadcloth, black; Raritan beaver, all shades; call in person. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Call Farragut 3990.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Cloak manufacturer going out of business desires to sell seasonable merchandise, plant and lease at sacrifice for cash. W. Steinberg, 35 West 35th.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton piece goods to close out. Farragut 3647.

PLUSH.—Ten pieces, guaranteed, sealette, for sale. Gotham Woollen Co. Madison Square 8777.

PLUSH.—Striped bollvias and seal plushes, for sale. Farragut 2648.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Lapinex plush for sale. Phone Farr. 3334.

POMPOM, all colors; opening prices; spot cash. Chelsea 5514.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54221, 4059, 4421, 4408, 4800; Gross's Newport below mill prices. H 15 Times.

SERGES.—French and storm colors and white, mohairs, white corduroy. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES. — Fifty-four-inch all-wool French serges at $1.22½ net. Phone Chelsea 7725.

SILK, 500 pieces; 6 Mme. Japs first choice; close out, 32½ net. C 493 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serges at $2 net; newest Fall models; best value in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SPORT CLOTH.—Susquehannas, printed silk, fancy faille; also Burton's sport suitings, below manufacturer's cost. Spring 7350.

SUITS.—Wash suits and skirts to close out cheap. 127 West 17th. Excello.

TAFFETA.—Navy and colored; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

TAFFETA, navy and colored; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

VOILES.—Colored and colored yarn voiles, medium and high grade merchandise, for sale cheap, to close out. Silvertone Mfg. Co., 25 White St.

VELOUR DE NORD.—Will sell 10 pieces; also Blumenthal's kerami. Telephone Farr. 2202.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, latest models, immediate delivery. Standard Silk Waist Co., 524 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Silk waists to close out from $6.50 per dozen up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS, white and stripes; close out at $5.50 a dozen. Jacob Hyman & Co., 137 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 186 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white, to close; $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen gabardines, piques, very low price. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—50 dozen, $6.75, worth $12. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

WASH SKIRTS, 200 dozen, to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

WOOL JERSEYS in all colors. Chelsea 6436.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—If you have merchandise to sell for Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Wyoming, I have established salesman with permanent sample rooms in St. Paul, call with samples before 10:30 any morning; waists, skirts, petticoats, and dresses preferred. Room 1611, 116 W. 32d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Advances Expected on Silks.

Owing to the higher level reached by raw silk, manufacturers of the fabrics made of it believe they will have to substitute advances in the near future. The demand continues to be of an active sort. Styles of fabrics and colors show little change. Satins appear to have a temporary advantage over taffetas, and warp prints in both constructions have been well received. Darker shades predominate and, in patterns, stripes, geometric figures and all-over floral designs, meet with about the same favor. Brocaded effects are selling to the better class of trade.

Run on Sweaters.

In the sweater lines, especially those of silk fibre make, there is a demand running at the present time that manufacturers find difficulty in meeting. Enough house business is received to keep the producers as active as they care to be. Lightweight worsted goods in shetland and imitation shetland weaves are sharing the popularity of fibre silk goods. The market is showing more than its usual amount of novelties, among which are included the smock sweater. This style follows the usual smock design, and is offered with a sash and pockets.

Rubber Prices Continue to Weaken.

Continued lack of activity on the part of the principal buyers is said to be the cause of the steady drop in crude rubber prices that the local market has seen of late. Especially easy are the plantation grades, of which stocks are thought to be piling up at London and in the primary markets. These grades were quoted here yesterday at 65 cents for spot first latex and smoked sheets, with 64½ cents quoted on them for July-December shipment. The Brazilians made a little better showing, with spot up-river fine quoted at 68½ cents, and up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball held, respectively, at 48½ and 44 cents.

Coal Is Being Gobbled Up.

The coal Trade Journal will say today that the most encouraging thing about the anthracite situation is the fact that an abnormally heavy tonnage is being mined and shipped. As yet this has not had the effect of bringing about easier market conditions in domestic sizes, but it goes without saying that the present shortage would be more acute and the outlook more disquieting if this year's output were running behind 1916's, instead of ahead of it. As it is, a vast number of coal bins the country over is being filled up every week. The bituminous trade is about to enter upon a new era of Government control which will bring about far-reaching changes in the conduct of business.

Must Adopt Different Means.

Natty color combinations and solid-color effects in the better grades of women's shoes are expected to do well again this Fall, in spite of the agitation on the part of certain Government officials to bring about the introduction of simpler styles. Lines that will be offered to the trade in the near future do not seem to differ a great deal in cut or hue from those shown for Spring. It is the contention of certain factors in the trade that if the Government really desires simpler footgear for women, it should appeal to the women direct on patriotic grounds, rather than ask the wholesalers to take chances in putting lines on the market that may not meet feminine tastes. If the women of the country ask for less ornate shoes as the result of such an appeal, it is asserted that no manufacturer or wholesaler will gainsay them.

Styles Are Different Now.

An authority on such matters says that it is no longer stylish to dine atop the Metropolitan tower, on the Brooklyn Bridge, or in the centre of the diamond at the Polo Grounds. Not that such places ever are actually given over to eating, but, in the old days, when "scenic" oilcloth table covers were the thing in rural districts, it was possible to dine at the places named in spirit at least. For some time, however, fancy printed oilcloth for table purposes has been getting passé, until now comparatively little of it is called for or made. Simpler tastes and a leaning toward things sanitary on the part of consumers who go in for table oilcloths have led to a steady increase in the production and sale of white, until at the present time fully 60 per cent. of the oilcloths in question are made in this hue.

Modify British Import Embargoes.

The British Controller of Import Restrictions has informed the American Consul General at London that licenses will be obtainable, on application, for certain quantities of these heretofore prohibited articles: Silk, pure and mixed, and manufactures of silk, (articles 25 per cent. silk by weight or wholly silk in warp or weft are regarded as manufactures of silk); wines and liquors; buttons of bone and shell; cotton gloves; cotton hosiery; cotton lace; cotton fabrics, dyed and printed, but not colored; gilt articles containing not more than 2½ per cent. gold; glass manufactures, and linen yarns and fabrics. Hosiery is defined by British authorities as "any garment made of fabric made on a knitting or hosiery machine as distinguished from woven fabric," which brings knitted underwear under that head.

Ribbons in Fair Demand.

The ribbon demand has been fairly well sustained and has made a busy period out of what is usually a slack interval between seasons. The salesmen of one house are still out on the road, though usually they are back by the first of this month. Gros grains are the goods mostly in demand at the moment in widths from two to five inches. These are taken by the millinery trade. The dry goods dealers are still after hair line stripes. This is a line early for the manufacturers to say just what the cutting-up trade will take in quantity, because the Fall lines of garments have yet to be shown. Colors show a change from the vivid to the darker shades, and it is quite definitely settled that such colors will be the vogue for Fall. Not much is thought of the military shades. If business becomes more active than it is the manufacturers see some further advances over that of 7 per cent. inaugurated last week.

Sales Have Been Good.

With the bulk of the advance business in Fall lines of floor coverings on the books, things do not look as pessimistic as they seemed to in the opening days of the season. While the business taken on carpets and rugs to date is said in some instances not to show up so well when compared with last year's orders, it is also said that the current total is well ahead of preliminary estimates. Practically all lines have sold well, in spite of the increased costs, with buyers in the South and West the more active so far. This is said to be nothing to get alarmed over, however, as the more nearby trade always holds off longer than the far-away people. A fair immediate business is reported on seasonable goods, such as porch rugs, &c. There is not much new in the linoleum end of the trade. Most lines are very closely sold up, and raw materials are getting more difficult to obtain from day to day.

Gray Goods Movement Limited.

With cotton flopping around from one price to another almost every day, buyers of gray goods are pausing for the moment to get a line on things. This fact, coupled with approach of the end of the half year, was yesterday held responsible for the rather limited movement of staple gray goods in this market. Some printcloth business was done, but it was scattering for the most part and not worthy of particular comment. Most of the bids received by sellers were under the market and did not attract much attention. Sheetings reflected the course of printcloths for the day, but the drills there were rather firm, sales of 3.25s at 14⅞ cents for nearby delivery and 2.75s at 17 cents for the same shipment. A better business in fancies was told of, though not much was said in a specific way. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s..	*14¾c	38½-inch, 64-68s.	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s..	*13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s.	10¾c
39-inch, 68-72s..	*12c	38½-inch, 60-52s.	9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s.	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	10¼c	27-inch, 64-60s...	7¼c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INTERMEDIATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 120 Broadway, with a factory at West Nutley, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,035 and assets of $31,870, consisting of stock $1,758, machinery $26,200, accounts $3,037, and cash $841. Among the creditors are Albert J. Burrage, Boston, $45,629; N. J. Engineering and Supply Co., $240, and O'Brian, Russell & Co., $1,543. The company was incorporated on Dec. 12, 1916, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Charles D. Burrage, Jr., of Boston was Treasurer.

WOLF STEINBERG.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Wolf Steinberg, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 35 West Twenty-fifth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

KARELITZ & MIRSON.—Judge Manton has dismised the petition filed on May 14 against Karelitz & Mirson, doing business as the K. & M. Garment Co., 152 West Twenty-fifth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents in notes.

KING DAVIDSON CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses, 151 West Thirtieth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $33,777 and assets of $36,559, consisting of stock $16,397, accounts $12,962, and machinery $7,200.

HELLER-BARNHAM, advertising agents, 432 Fourth Avenue, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $10,000, nominal Assets of $2,621, and actual assets of $1,103.

LEVIN, KRONENBERG & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levin, Kronenberg & Co., Inc., 273 Van Sendern Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: East New York Glass Works, Inc., $400; E. Waldman, $400; L. Blaker, $50.

LAURA J. WILLIAMSON, a dressmaker, 204 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $325.30; assets, $260.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 26.—A petition asking that the Grape Fruit Products Company of this city be declared bankrupt has been filed by creditors in this city. The company is capitalized at $250,000. Its liabilities are estimated at $130,000 and the assets at between $50,000 and $80,000. A receiver has been appointed and authorized to borrow $2,000 to carry on the business.

Upon the petition of the Directors, an order to show cause why the Union Carriage and Gear Company should not be declared insolvent and the company dissolved has been entered by Supreme Court Justice E. C. Emerson in this city. The company has assets amounting to $37,000 and liabilities of $55,000. A temporary receiver has been appointed. The order is returnable Aug. 9 before a referee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26.—Frank A. and Arna M. Lundquist, electrical engineer and housewife, 5,914 South Park Avenue, Chicago, voluntary petition; liabilities, $42,739; assets, $53,975.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Catherine O'Neil, Model Lunch, voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,704.55; assets, $782.05.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Allwin Realty Co., Inc.—Burns Bros..$180.00
Baker, Fred—J. Dorf.....221.04
Campbell, Ruth—People, &c.....300.00
Casino Amusement Corporation—Picture Theatre Equipment Co.....429.76
City of New York—Burns Bros.....200.96
Carroll, Thomas—J. F. McKeon.....183.52
Casino Amusement Corporation, Thomas Hubbard and W. N. Ingram—Picture Theatre Equipment Corporation.....855.81
Demarest, Elizabeth—A. E. Schultz.....$39.33
Di Menna & Paolo, Inc.—M. B. Lynch. 1,035.66
Davidson, King—H. Kramer.....210.70
Davis, Isidor—A. I. Auerbach et al.....227.41
Econopouly, Peter D.—American Art Production Co.....114.66
Forsythe, Sarah—R. Baldwin.....186.91
Fete, Otto & Fete Perfume Co., Inc.—C. Camus.....310.21
Faulkner, Asa J.—L. A. Morey.....139.71
Fleischman, Leon—D. P. Hays et al.....104.84
Fort Dearborn National Bank—Oconul-gee River Lumber Co., costs.....147.45
Fleischman, Hyman—H. Vossnack, Jr.987.66
Gilbert, Jack—Sterling Motor Truck Co. of New York, Inc.....2,658.46
Goldberg, Abraham and Herman—S. Boord.....526.59
Greimel, Frank—U. S. Estabrooks.....636.44
Gioia, Paolo—H. Girbatz et al.....439.54
Goldberg, Max, and Sam, or Sam Firsht—S. Rosenfeld.....113.15
Gibbs, Louis and Israel—J. Leifer.....843.43
Howard, Edward P.—M. A. Newfield.216.91
Heinze, Arthur P.—Lansing Liquidation Corporation.....10,118.10
Hirsch, Josephine or Randel, and Josephine Armour B. Rubenstein....152.41
Hall, George F.—K. S. Rosen.....221.48
Irien, Herman—F. Smith.....3,042.11
Jacobs, Mark—L. Dorfman.....275.41
Heinze, Arthur P., Otto C. Heinze, Max H. Schultze — Lansing Liquidation Corporation.....831.63
Same—Same.....882.63
Jenkins, George D.—Wilford Hall Laboratories.....2,911.79
Jonson, Joseph—Lenox Wall Paper Co., Inc.....102.66
Kohn, Milton H.—A. Sulka & Co.....584.07
Kohn, Richard—M. Volt.....1,280.28
La Spina, Shepard—Paris Tile & Mosaic Works, Inc.....165.46
Lord, Josephine—Crown Market, Inc....506.20
Lordizebal, Manuel E.—P. Allen.....119.91
Lord, George O.—U. S. Transportation Co.....863.31
McCabe, James W.—M. Pask.....8,918.09
Maher, William F.—C. McCormick..1,241.16
Maurer, Jacob, & Son—W. Rosenbaum et al.....234.98
Mitchell, Roy F.—Heinrich Aeroplane Co., Inc., costs.....133.91
Morey, James W.—M. Epinger.....172.50
Miller, George W., and William S. Miller—T. Knoeferl.....415.75
Miller, Harry A.—C. H. Toole.....1,554.
Nagine, Salomon — Depositors' Assets Co.....298.05
Pindell, David S.—P. W. Horning....654.41
Pasinsky, Rachel L., and Harry, executors—Farmers Loan and Trust Co..2,461.34
Same—Same.....2,238.68
Same—Same.....2,189.55
R. J. Durcan, Inc.—I. Rematz.....1,000.00
Rosenthal, Alexander S.—Forbes & Co., Inc.....225.50
Roach, Daniel J.—Morris & Co.....1,382.80
Roxbury Realty Co.—W. H. Hottes.....300.29
Rosendorf, Samuel—M. Bischoff.....1,552.05
Robinson, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson...144.00
Reid, Robert—W. Cummins et al.....132.04
Rockwell Terrace Cafe Co., Inc.—E. H. Sayre et al.....320.86
Raspess, Reed—B. R. Tovin.....739.41
Reich, Max: Hyman Herskowitz, Sarah Herskowitz, and Moritz Weisberger—B. Peller.....188.55
Schumann, Henry—Johnson & Millang, Inc.....128.94
Steager, Louis—F. Prast.....213.91
Sweetser, William A., and Frank A. Dearborn, J. Rae Clarke et al.....640.41
Sherma, Milla D.—J. Schon.....1,066.41
Smith, Charles—American Sewer Pipe Co.....173.97
Thomas, James J.—H. B. Bennett et al.123.50
Waterman, Stuart G.—John Farnum & Co.....123.58
Wexler, Bernhard and Mildred—Security Bank of New York.....790.09
Wachter, Gebhard—S. M. Barber.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Crew‹Tug Morristown|Dittmar‹Barge Solon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
US‹D J Mahoney.
Equity at 10:30 A.M.
Henkel‹Burger.
Ehselman‹Twinem.
Criminal;
Case on—US‹Canelos.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—General motions.
In re application of
Di Benedetto.
Milkman, as trustee‹
Selig.
Piel‹Aufiero.
Tracy‹Rudolph Bros.
Bouchard‹Augusta.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Babinczak‹Del & Hudson Co.
Yalch‹Herbach (2.)
Leatchner‹Leantchner.
Re Donohue (Parcel 300 B.)
Re Pope.
Re Heath‹Grimwood.
Wortmann‹Edwards Leasehold, Inc.
Wechsler‹Miller.
Re Dickstein (Hoffman.)
Jackson‹Case.
Leeds‹Longstreet.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry, Inc‹Perally.
Guggenheim‹Werner.
Williamsburgh City Fire Ins Co‹Lichtenstein.
Needham‹Seitz.
Kornell‹Van Cleve.
Bloom‹Bush Terminal.
Republic of Panama‹Eronel Realty Co.
Beck‹Beebe.
Re Knobe‹Schermerhorn.
Shapiro‹Diamond.
Bernstein‹Lewis.
Firstenberg‹Gluck.
Aufses‹Gelb.
Re Faulkner.
Export & Import Film Co‹Fleher.
Levy‹Rosan Realty & Const Co.
Clerk‹Rosenfeld.
Meuser‹Singer.
Ventres‹Zuelch.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank‹Schennhahn.
National Surety Co‹Ellison.
PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Seeley, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Strong‹Strong.
Re Max Ky‹Levy.
Cooley‹Cooley.
Chase‹Cohen.
Lovejoy‹Lovejoy.
Rand‹Weisberg.
Sartorio‹Sartorio.
Preferred causes:
Amiron Sup Co‹CNY.
McDermott & Hanigan‹Ritz Rty Co.
Case on.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gigerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jacoby‹Bonastre.
Barasac Realty Co‹King‹Burnett.
Wilson‹Lobiein.
Same‹Brackett Co.
PART III.—Gigerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Squier‹A Sils, Inc.
Sweeney‹Kulenkampff Co.
Mayer‹Mayo.
Scannell‹White Hod Elevator Co.
Bluma‹Nassau El RR.
Berger‹Finn (2.)
Healy‹Hallenback-Hungerford Rity (2.)
Stern‹65th Ave Coach.
McNamara‹Erie RR.
Brady‹CNY.
Crowley‹Degnon Cont Co (2.)
Waxman‹Burtis.
Weissman‹McCabe.
Radler‹Pilzer.
Keane‹Penny.
Entwistle‹Int Rubber.
Somers‹Smith.
Pelikan‹Press.
Kresh‹Stevens.
Schirk‹Hiflin.
Tice‹Wilson.
Harrington‹Hotel Astor.
Egan‹Pennell.
Grigaitis‹NY Con RR.
PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on
PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Palamara‹NY Rys.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rubenstein‹Zeuitz.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Sinnott‹Sinnott.
Kenney‹New York Fel League Ball Club.
Ladner‹Am Surety Co
Herring‹Mall.
Simpson‹Ashburn.
Lang‹Harrison.
White‹Astro Const.
Saxe Bros‹B Shapiro Const Co.
Teed‹Griffin.
PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.—Clear.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kronish‹Eisenberg.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Ida Stemlein,
Thomas Gibney,
Charlotte E L Demming,
John G Uhrlab,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Dickstein‹Am Sugar Ref Co.
Heller‹Rohtscher.
McAleer‹Union Ry.(2)
London‹Rosenthal.
Becker‹Scully.
Friedman‹Webb.
Poetnek‹Buda.
Gottfried‹Royal Box & Lumber Co.
Jabick‹Bissert.
Stadt‹Harriselta H Co. (2.)
Lifshitz‹Grossman.
Gomulensky‹Buttenweiser.
Galligan‹United Cigar Stores Co.
Weiss‹Lewis.
Kirschenbluth‹Crooks, Thomas & Co.
Ciaccio‹Breckendorfer
Oberthur‹Astor.
Strauss‹Louis.
Weed‹Messing.
Needom‹Standard Sand, &c. Co.
Sullivan‹Stern Bros.
Benson‹Post.
Kabenman‹J Myer Co.
Schwabel‹Cornell.
Winter‹Dicker.
Veeder‹J Myer Co.
Gingold‹Gottfried.
Bica‹Judson Hotel Co.
Sullivan‹Stern Bros.
T D Palma & Co‹Schilling.
Block‹Bartik.
Goldberg‹Kane.
Katz‹NY Rys.
Kleinman‹same.
Johnson‹same.
Karger‹same.
Kaufmeswitz‹same.
Klein‹same.
Isaacs‹same.
De Jacoma‹same.
Jacobson‹same.
Leaks‹same.
Conroy‹same,
Same‹Bahrenburg & Co.
O'Meara Co‹Long. Case on.
PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jacoby‹Bonastre.
Same‹Bahrenburg & Co.
O'Meara Co‹Long. Case on.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Squier‹A Sils, Inc.
Sweeney‹Kulenkampff Co.
Mayer‹Mayo.
Scannell‹White Hod Elevator Co.
Bluma‹Nassau El RR.
Berger‹Finn (2.)
Healy‹Hallenback-Hungerford Rity (2.)
Stern‹65th Ave Coach.
McNamara‹Erie RR.
Brady‹CNY.
Crowley‹Degnon Cont Co (2.)
Waxman‹Burtis.
Weissman‹McCabe.
Radler‹Pilzer.
Keane‹Penny.
Entwistle‹Int Rubber.
Somers‹Smith.
Pelikan‹Press.
Kresh‹Stevens.
Schirk‹Hiflin.
Tice‹Wilson.
Harrington‹Hotel Astor.
Egan‹Pennell.
Grigaitis‹NY Con RR.
Gunther‹Stiefel.
Perell‹Reinfeld.
Feinstein‹Feinstein.
Oudin‹Tracy.
Michelow‹Runets.
Yamnitsky‹Rothman.
American Wet Wash Laundry Co‹Richter.
People‹Randazzo.
Cohen‹Bloomenfeld.
Re Foley (Dempsey.)
Fischer‹Ottinger.
Fox‹Hirsch.
Keller‹same.
Roth‹same.
Van Paag‹same.
Warsawer‹same.
Zurich‹same.
Hyman‹Feldman.
Manolio‹Costigan.
Wolf‹Duncan. (Adams ‹McCready.)
Stohe‹Town & Country Estates.
Wolf‹Int R T.
Pahl‹Gerstenhaber.
Cosmus‹Women's Wear Co (re Nugent.)
Re Rogers.
Klein‹Sternan Realty.
CNYRS & H Realties.
Morris Plan Co‹Wisch.
Frankenberg‹Berkovitz.
Haskin‹McIntosh.
Heller‹Rowe.
Taub‹Taub.
Re Prymler & Hanna Co.
Dessez‹Dessez.
Re Woolverton.
Re Sherwood.
Re Sisson‹Todd.
Re Title Ins. &c. Co‹Dahlgren.
Re Thomas‹Victor Hotel Co.
Hamilton‹Rouse.
Paul‹Paul.
Richards‹Hopkins.
McLintock‹McLintock
Libman‹Libman.
Case on.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Litigated motions.
Col Sand, &c, Co‹same.
Cipolla‹same.
Baumgarten‹same.
Baer‹same.
Ambrozatis‹same.
Palmer‹same.
Mykowski‹same.
Rochblatt‹same.
Rovetto‹same.
Reilly‹same.
Silverstein‹same.
Schodolsky‹same.
Bauer‹same.
Levine‹same.
Scheuerman‹same.
Melinick‹same.
Looser‹same.
Mazzarella‹same.
Rosenberg‹same.
Mazzarella‹same.
Scalfini‹same.
Steinberg‹same.
Scovenna‹same.
Shapiro‹same.
Tazioli‹same.
Koshitz‹Turkel.
Kleinkopf‹Shlamberg.
Strelch‹Markenew Rty.
Geller‹78-84 Riving-ton St Co.
Savinsky‹Sabsevitz.
Lruecker‹Connelly.
Kasofsky‹Wolf.
Goldstein‹Michalover.
Schwartz‹Donovan.
Kuhar‹Dobroczynski.
Movshovitz‹Last.
Uhrman‹Levine.
Tannenbaum‹Sailors Snug Harbor.
Deutsch‹Weintraub.
Bernstein‹Greenberg.
Rosenblatt‹78-84 Riving-ton Co.
Scharsmith‹Knapp.
Lipshitz‹Greenberg.
Kalt Lumber Co‹Smith Concrete Con.
Berg‹Williams.
Levin‹Triangle Waist.
Heller‹Selvin Rty Co.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rubin‹Elmhorn.
Quinn‹Garrett.
Wallowitz‹Marksamer
Kelly‹I R T.
Imbrogno‹Celia.
Desky‹Alaska Chem.
Fox‹Zuckerman.
Patton Brown Co‹Station Const Co.
South Logre.
Duncan‹Moore.
Ritter‹Stokes.
Schatsky‹Harber.
Sussman‹Wolf.
Berman‹same.
Dyar‹Normandy Land.
Lipman‹Barcas.
Nat Nas Bank‹Bernstein.
Galwey‹Spindler.
Schechter‹N Y Cent RR.
Skalka‹Dinerstein.
Shirk‹Griffiths.
Solm‹Lemchick.
Kadushin‹MacNiff.
Vitriol‹Ferry & Son.
Schertzler‹Modra.
Schwarz‹Swasey.
Breslin‹B H RR.
MacGowan‹MacGowan
Swasey‹Swasey.
Carfar‹Knipe.
Kantor‹Goodman.
Ostrowsky‹Nas RR.
Sackett Coal Co‹Link Rity & Const Co.
Cuneo‹C I & B RR.
McDonough‹Greenhut.
Heffernan‹Whitworth.
Frankfort‹Arnstein.
Varvaro‹Fever et al.
Gordon‹Schaeffer.
Stoller‹Lazarick.
Kessler‹Rambler.
Hyde‹Jackson Sanatorium et al.
Negr‹Straus et al.
Conway‹Hard.
Henkel‹CNY.
PART III.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Lawson,
Neesen,
Hornbeck,
Roseth,
Murray.
Mitchel,
Byrnes,
Bouton,
Shilling,
Zilver.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones‹Eagle Svgs & L
Scott‹same.
Rainsky‹Rainsky.
I S S Co‹Clarke.
Nathan—Nathan.
Rosenberg‹Becker.
Jacobs‹Oskeroff.
Fevola‹Fevola.
Atwood‹Arenkay
Amus Co.
Broidy‹Charney.
Pines‹Traktman.
Vallack‹same.
Richstein‹Richstein.
Zimmerman‹Zimmerman.
Warner‹Union Painless Dentists.
Sackett R‹‹ Co‹Kelly.
Levitt‹Levitt.
Klein‹Klein.
Lund‹Johnson.
Herg‹n Bergen.
I P Kelly Co‹Granato
Gibel‹Gibel.
Sunshine‹Sunshine.
Mounsey‹Pape.
Haisberg‹Bernstein.
Aurach‹Gruneberg.
Chard‹Chard.
Mahoney‹Mahoney.
Schor‹Sucher.
Brown‹Brown.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 4854.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garrison, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclan, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Screensavics‹Willinski.
Re Martha Ritterbusch (alleged incompetent.)
Re Eugenia Apel (alleged incompetent.)
Waldron‹Quimby.
Meisler‹Segalbaum.
O'Brien‹CNY et al.
Qualey‹Pines Rubber.
Livio‹Jacobs.
Simon‹Hagen.
Dyar‹Normandy Land.
Thomas‹B H RR.
Wertheim‹Keale.
Lehman Co‹Novelty Fabric Glove Co.
Mascolo‹Scalzo.
Lindstrom‹Nassau RR
Liebman‹B H RR.
Mohlgrim‹same.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 28.
Highest number reached on regular call, 10,000.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Hamilton D Saxton,
Louisa M Hutchings,
Lena Fischer,
Marie Brown,
Accounting of:
Michael J O'Neil,
John A Casen (2.)
Elizabeth Schleiermacker,
Mary Scott,
William J McKeon,
Edward Steinhart,
Mary B Couch,
Richard McNerney,
Claus Steengrafe,
Philip Schweikert, Jr.
Estates of:
Vincenzo Mascola,
Elizabeth Lewery,
Max Frankel,
Mary Aitken,
Alexander Martin,
William B Evans,
Laura Cayard.

County Court.

PART V.—Hylan, J.—Civil calendar.
Friedman‹Umas (ready Part V.)
Sachs‹Larner (nonjury.)
Johnson‹White.
Dann‹Cappelino.
Bernart‹Friedman.
Van Gorden‹Sutter.
Taggart‹Gauvia.
Lacey‹Nas Elec RR.
Larkin‹same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" and "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Kouwenhoven Estates Inc‹Urban Water Supply Co et al.
Trumpy‹N Hubbard, Jr, & Co et al.
Karl‹Brust.
Highest number on the calendar is 497d.
Eldred‹Eldred.
Holden‹First Church of Christ Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al‹Vanderhoef.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J., at 10 A. M.
Rontey‹Rontey.
Re Mamie Naughton.
Garnsey‹Bacile.
Lyon‹Nat Surety Co.
Ebling Brew Co‹Gennaro.
Boye‹Mihalyfi.
Abrahams‹Abrahams.
Fishbach‹Brian.
Mayer‹Wilson.
Windsor‹Malloy & Murray Con Co.
Highest number reached on call, 448.
Buchanan‹Houghton.
Ebbinghaus‹Ebbinghaus.
Goldfarb‹Hynes.
Lowerre‹Carpenter.
Woolford‹Woolford.
Kerr‹Kerr.
Tymeson‹Levian.
Fisher‹Bi-Sharp Rity.
Nicholson‹same.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Johnson‹West St RR.
Fiske‹NY, N H & H RR.
Jackson‹McGuire.
Fusco‹NY, N H & H RR.
Flannery‹NY Rys.
Zebrowski‹NY C RR.
McKeever‹same.
Fettite‹same.
DeCarmine‹Munson SS Line.
Coleman‹Mason & Hanger Co.
Cummings‹Cox.
Nicholson‹Electro Silicon Co.
Wunder‹Herzberger.
Lathan‹City of Yonk.
Sisson‹Kelly.
Same‹De Carlo.
Vogel‹City of Yonk.
Paolillo‹Union Ry.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Lawrence Bros‹Nelson Whalen‹Jones.
Washington‹White.
Duffy‹West St RR.
McTeigue‹Gates.
Pfohl‹West El RP.
Flynn‹Yonkers RR.
Zimmerman‹Un Ry.
Malloy‹Milliken.
Cooper‹Goodman.
Farley‹Yonkers RR Co. (2.)
Drain‹Manhat Steam Bakery Co.
Molinari‹City of New Rochelle.
Buchanan‹Dickson & Turnbull.
Peppler‹NY C RR Co.
Harding‹Mowel, (2.)
Costello‹Wallace.
Marshall‹Zapherson.
Trester‹Tuppert.
Monahan‹UCRR Co.
Wilburn‹Merril.
The highest number reached on call, 530.
SPECIAL CALENDAR—Part II.—Platt, J.
Guttinger‹Quimette.
Swanston‹Kendall (2.)

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 987 2nd Ave., and immediately thereafter at 982 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, etc.
HENRY J. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MOSES AKELMACHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Silks, Cotton Piece Goods, Trimmings, Fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ROBERT F. LEVIS, 42 Broadway, and LEON SANDERS, 217 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of CONTINENTAL PUBLIC WORKS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 Rector St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Cabinets, Desks, Safe, Typewriter, etc.
JOSEPH A. FLYNN, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & BALL, Attorneys for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of WONDER CLOAK & SUIT CO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,146 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Valais, very fine fixtures, machines, etc., also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of said premises.
NATHAN ABRAMSON, Assignee.
JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Nassau St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.— No. 24484. —In Bankruptcy.—MAX LEIBIG and CECILIA KOCHMAN, Individually and as copartners doing business as Leibig & Kochman, Bankrupts.
Max Leibig and Cecilia Kochman, individually and as copartners doing business as Leibig & Kochman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on June 19, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 10, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN T. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24667.—In Bankruptcy.—KING DAVIDSON COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said King Davidson Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 25, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 10, 1917, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated, New York, June 26, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24566.
Notice is given that MICHAEL DENNIGAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23375.
Notice is given that LEVI GREENBERG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 28907.
Notice is given that FRANK SEERY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated, New York, June 26, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CLIN J. STEPHENS, INC., and HENRY SCHMITT, Jr., Complainants, against AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. E-12-289.
A hearing will be had before the undersigned Judge of this Court at his Chambers on the 12th floor of the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, June 28th, 1917, at 10 A. M., upon the petition of the receivers filed herein for allowances to them and their attorneys for their services and disbursements herein, and such action taken with respect thereto as may be just and equitable.
Dated N. Y., June 14th, 1917.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 2d, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The repurchase of the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street by Franklin Pettit, President of the Realty Company of America, was the feature of what little activity there was in the realty market yesterday.

The property, which is known as 2,251 to 2,259 Broadway, consists of a three-story building devoted to shops, stores, and offices, occupying a plot fronting 76.5 feet on Broadway and 104.3 feet on Eighty-first Street, abutting the site of All Angels' Church.

Mr. Pettit's first purchase of the property was in July, 1916, from the estate of Morris K. Jesup. Within a few days of closing the contract he resold it to the Mills Bebee Corporation, a subsidiary of the New York County National Bank, taking in part payment a parcel of about thirty-two lots in Corona, L. I.

Yesterday Mr. Pettit signed contracts for the repurchase of the corner, which he considers one of the best in the section. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., negotiated the transaction, the property being held at $350,000.

Recently the northwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Broadway, a seven-story apartment known as the Forres, was sold to Alfred A. Hagedorn, and the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street and Broadway, the Amidon, a seven-story apartment house, was sold to T. J. McLaughlin, President of the Gramont Holding Company.

Tenement Sales.

I. Frank Stone sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 336 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company was the broker.

Fanny Ehrlich bought from the State Leasing Company 75 and 77 West 141st Street, a six-story tenement, on a plot 50 by 99.11.

West Harlem Sale.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Stephen H. Jackson 31 East 130th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Charles Berlin purchased for investment from the Von Brecht Development Company 1,357 Webster Avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 90.

The Preferred Investing Company, Fred F. French, President, resold through Byrne & Baumann and James J. Donovan, Inc., 518 and 520 Timpson Place, two family flat houses, on plot 50 by 56.10, near 149th Street. The new owner is an investor. Clifford C. Roberts, as attorney, represented the seller.

This is one of the three properties taken recently by Mr. French's company from William P. Kenny in part payment for the six five-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of The Queensboro Corporation, sold for The Denton Construction Company the southeast corner of Junction Avenue and Hunt Street, a plot 153 by 100. This property is located at the intersection of two trolley lines and is 1,000 feet from the Junction Avenue express station of the dual subway system to Corona. It was sold to an investor, who proposes to prepare the plot to lease as an airdrome or amusement park.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Bridget Atorino the three-story brick tenement with stores, occupying a lot 20 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Diedrich Bey to a client for investment, the four-story double brick store and apartments at 4,713 Fifth Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a lot on Hunter Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, to Frederick James Smith of New York City.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold at auction sale the J. Avery Nathans property situated on Prospect Street and Lexington Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. The property consists of approximately three acres, a dwelling and garage. The purchaser was M. L. Mora.

Recent Buyers.

Margaret P. Zabriskie is the buyer of the dwelling on the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and 150th Street sold last week by the Hoffman estate.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption are the buyers of the dwelling at the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street, sold recently by L. J. Phillips & Co.

Jennie Bresiloff is the buyer of the flat 2,299 Crotona Avenue.

John H. Barckmann is the buyer of the twenty-one lots on Harlem River Terrace along the Pelham Road, sold last week by John E. Eustis.

Active Bidding at Auction.

The special sales day held by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, yesterday at 14 Vesey Street, brought out active competition on all the parcels offered. The property 16-18-20 Jones Street, formerly the Greenwich house settlement, consisting of two three-story and basement brick buildings and one story frame building, on a plot 63.4 by 97.6, was sold to E. C. Sperry for $20,500. The bidding started at $10,000. No. 19 West Ninety-third Street, a four-story and basement brick and stone building on a plot 19.7 by 100.8½, was sold to the Merrill Realty Corporation for $8,650. The northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 103d Street, a three-story and basement building on a plot 17.7 by 75, was sold to E. Florence Reeves for $8,000. No. 533 West 187th Street, a three-story and basement brick two-family house, 19 by 94.10½, was sold to R. J. Woods for $6,750. The southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Peace Street, Pelham Manor, a vacant plot 156.5 by 200, was sold to E. H. Laign for $1,700.

Commercial Leases.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation leased the old Abercrombie & Fitch Building, at 53, 55, 57 West Thirty-sixth Street, store, basement and lofts, to Goodkind & Robinson, importers of flowers and feathers, who are moving from their old quarters at 718-720 Broadway.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for William Einstein, agent for Alice C. J. Cockeny, the building 291 Water Street to The Service Company for a term of years from July 1.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Senator James A. Foley, recently appointed by Justice Manton receiver of M. & L. Jaroslowsky, east side bankers; in bankruptcy, has commissioned Henry Brady to appraise the properties of the concern, preliminary to liquidation. The holdings are mostly tenements in Manhattan and Bronx.

The meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for this evening at 137th Street and Third Avenue.

The Real Estate Board of New York through its appraisal committee is making a vigorous campaign in the interests of the American Red Cross war fund.

The adjourned administratrix auction sale for the estate of Carlene A. Way will be held today at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 14, 16 Vesey Street, by Bryan L. Kennelly. The property is known as 1 Phillipse Place, Yonkers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

93d St, 19 West, n s, 248 ft w of Central Park West, 19.7x100.8, four-story and basement dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Oscar E. Schmidt, deceased; to the Merit Realty Co. for $8,600.

117th St, 155 East, n s, 106.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Kate Fanning, deceased; withdrawn.

Jones St, 16-20, s s, 185 ft e of Bleecker St, 68.2x97.6, 2 three-story buildings and one-story frame house; vol. sale; knocked down to E. C. Sperry for $20,500.

157th St, 538 West, n s, 88 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.10, three-story house; vol. sale; bid in at $6,750.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Washington Av, s e corner Peace St, 156.5x200; vacant; trustees' sale; estate of William Duryea, deceased; to E. H. Laing for $1,700.

Manhattan Av, 75, n w corner of 108d St, 17.7x75, three-story dwelling; executor's sale of estate of Stephen H. Davenport, deceased; to A. Florence Rees, a party in interest, for $8,000.

Vandewater St, 45-51, n s, 204.10 ft w of Pearl St, through to 17-27 Rose St, 188.1x about 198.5x91.11x irregular, 8 and 9 story Munro Building; N. Y. Trust Co. against T. E. Greacen et al.; Fabriatle, M. S. & K., attorneys; due, $452,269.87; taxes, &c., $20,000; adjourned to June 27.

Houston St, 108 East, n s, 77.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100x irregular, seven-story building with stores; N. Y. Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations against Leonidas Realty Corporation et al; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $39,340.55; taxes, &c., $780; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

Lexington Av, 1,747, e s, 80.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68, four-story flat; P. E. Arcularius, trustee, against E. M. Wood et al.; P. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $7,993.15; taxes, &c., $377.75; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

70th St, 9 West, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; B. F. Tusks et al. against J. A. Cantor et al.; Goldsmith, C. C. & W., attorneys; due, $27,552.30; taxes, &c., $976.80; to Simon Rossman, a party in interest, for $29,500.

Houston St, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, five-story store and lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Krugman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $80,400; taxes, &c., $1,915; adjourned to July 2.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 181st St, 100x155 to e s of 181st St x 102x irregular, vacant; S. E. Bradley against William Crawford & another; H. K. Davis, attorney; due, $2,600.04; taxes, &c., $2,100; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 306 ft s of 167th St, 80x100; vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundsen Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450; adjourned to July 3.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 75x100, vacant; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Rose Smith et al.; R. E. & J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,-$694.34; taxes, &c., $528.62; adjourned to July 3.

By James L. Wells Company.

Bartholdi St, n s, 50 ft e of Holland Av, 25x 95; M. A. Wright against Johanna Albrecht et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $894.70; taxes, &c., $12.48; to the plaintiff for $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 431, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St,89.10x95; the Hogenauer & Wesslan Co. to Wesslan Brothers, 511 West 181st St, mtg $60,000, June 25; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St. $100
AVENUE A, 1,016, e s, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x79.8; Julius A. Falk to Francis S. Phraner, 113 Hobart Av, Summit, N. J.; trustee, will of Cyrus Hitchcock, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $1
CANAL ST, 369, n s, 62.11 ft e of West Broadway, 19.3x86.3x12.10x83; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, William D. Faulkner, 104 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and Henry W. Faulkner, 260 McDonough St, Brooklyn, one-fourth part, &c. a. g.; Frank T. Faulkner, attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway $100
HAVEN AV, n e corner 178th St, 185 ft to s s 179th St, x97; Nevada Construction Co. to Louis A. Dudley, 33 West Passaic Av, Rutherford, N. J.; mtg $222,750, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
NORTH MOORE ST, 13, n s, 25x75; North Moore St, 11, n s, 24x75; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, et al, one-f

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
299 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PROSPECT PARK—
SACRIFICE!
Garfield Place, 8th Av.; fine three story basement brownstone box stoop extension; best Brooklyn section; parquet floors, electric lights; bargain; price, half first bank mortgage, balance easy terms; possession, or will lease. Ernest Howard, 69 7th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 958.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, etc.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Beautiful home on Staten Island; up-to-date house, garage, chicken houses; 12 acres of ground; 250-foot water frontage on Raritan Bay; private dock; will sell at reasonable price. Herbst, 508 5th Av. Phone 687 Murray Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Large, beautiful building site near lake, over acre, $4,000; worth $8,000; best possible surroundings; golf and tennis. Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central. M. B., 99 Times.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGEL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,850, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation; near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Great Neck, L. I.—New stucco house and garage; good location. Address Box S 362 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft; house is new; has 26 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1523 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, brick, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought by year in enormous lots; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

KENILWORTH, North 17th St., $2,750, $30 monthly, 11 rooms; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin, $4,500, $45 monthly; seven rooms, Tottenville, seashore, partly furnished, 203 Manhattan St., $100 season. Hackensack, 355 Main, large house, grounds, $30 monthly. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, commonly called the Company at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at their said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. L. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by such bidder or purchaser, bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. L. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
[illegible] Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¾-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Telephone Greeley 4535.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Plainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

So. Orange.—Brick house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 2 acres; fine trees, shrubbery; choice location; $28,000; or will rent, unfurnished, $2,000 annum. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 589 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman's small farm at Ossining, N. Y.; owner leaving for war service. For full particulars apply Room 1502, Two West Forty-fifth St. Phone Van. 2114.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm, (with house,) 10 to 50 acres, one hour from city, Staten Island preferred; quote lowest price. Answer by descriptive letter, S 92 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, factory 3,000 square feet; good light, power and machinery; suitable for shirt or garment factory; $70 per month. E 261 Times Downtown.

New Jersey, factory 3,000 square feet; good light, power and machinery; suitable for shirt or garment factory; $70 per month. E 261 Times Downtown.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Nicely furnished (mahogany) office, 14x16; rental $85 monthly, which includes telephone service, heat, light, &c.; references. Apply Room 119, 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Attractive office, 500 square feet. For full particulars, apply Room 1502, 2 West 45th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2114.

140 WEST 34TH ST., snowrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Lofts to let, with or without power; light and heat; 42x100. Nanes Art Furniture Co., Grand St, and East River.

Part of showroom to let, suitable for waists, dresses, or skirts; good location. H 6 Times.

Park Av., corner 114th; reasonable rent. Joseph's, 660 West 113th. Morn. 7686.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Japanese merchant wants showroom for month. S 88 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

12TH ST., WEST. (Washington Square District.)—House, 12 rooms, steam, 2 baths; good condition. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

AMAGANSETT, L. I.—On bluff overlooking ocean; four neighboring cottages; modern improvements; completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner. 2 West 95th St., New York.

Completely furnished cottage, North Shore, L. I., 1½ hours from New York; waterfront; fine bathing beach, wonderful view; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity, water, telephone; $400 season. Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Broad 6252.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Ocean's edge, Rockaway Park, ten-room house, furnished; sale or rent; sacrifice. Herbert, 140 Nassau. Phone 4571 Beekman.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

Westchester County.

Will sublet, most exquisitively located, quaintly furnished, 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson; 40 minutes out; immediate. E 449 Times Annex.

New York State.

Adirondacks, Lake Placid.—Beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, sleeping porch, 4 acres, lake frontage, boathouse, icehouse, electricity, telephone; every convenience. Seymour Holbrook, 212 5th Av. Madison Square 1446.

To Rent—Two thoroughly appointed, ideally located cottages at Sacandaga, N. Y., with four beds each; price, with garage, $200 each for season. Inquire of L. D. Sowle, Sacandaga, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Very comfortable home in beautiful Montclair for rent July 1-Sept. 15; twelve rooms, two baths, all conveniences; large double lot and fruit trees; very conveniently located; $250 for season. Telephone Barber, Madison Square 6700.

Upper Montclair.—Seven rooms, near station, July-August; $45 monthly. 305 N. Mountain Av.

Connecticut.

Saybrook, Conn., $425; July 1 to Sept. 8, artists' attractive home overlooking Sound, always cool; eleven rooms, furnished, bath; garage and barn has man's room; garden; photographs. Converse, 29 Broadway, N. Y., or Saybrook, Conn.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements, fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms; near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred; within 1½ hours from New York; North Shore Long Island or Westchester County on Sound; rent must be reasonable. Address, giving full particulars as to location, rental, &c., 141 East 49th St.

Wanted.—An 8 or 10 room house, furnished, for the Summer months; not more than 40 minutes from Grand Central Station or Pennsylvania Station, Long Island way; none but refined surroundings considered. Give full particulars and will promptly today. X 315 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service, in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Handsomely furnished; spacious living room; kitchenette and bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent location; $45 monthly. French.

57TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

60TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

94TH, 138 EAST.—American family, leaving for Coney Island, will sublet modern elevator apartment, with all conveniences; quaint; four to six rooms; [illegible] Superintendent, 46th St., Apt. 4A.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

CORNER, cool elevator apartment for the Summer cheap. S. Seckendorf, 20 East 90th St.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—Exceptionally attractive furnished five-room apartment; two baths; until October 1; all outside rooms; rent $100; seen any time.

MADISON AV., (Northeast Corner 56th St.)—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath, on roof.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

36TH, 25 WEST.—Bachelor sublet apartment; independent; central; $35; bargain. Brady, Janitor's bell.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6253.

45TH ST., 305 WEST, (Vincent Astor Apartment.) — Completely furnished two-room suite, kitchen and bath; elevator; reference. Apt. 4M, or Superintendent.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, also magnificent rooms, baths, electricity, telephone; refined.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Doctor's apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms and bath; best location in city, very desirable, at attractive rate.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

65TH, 30 WEST.—Outside rooms, bath, gas, telephone; children and dog permissible; one flight; refined neighborhood; private entrance; centrally located to park, subway, elevated, surface, crosstown lines; references exchanged; rent, $50. Phone Columbus 8120 from 10-5.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Exceptionally light southern exposure room and bath, reasonable, from July 1, Summer months; maid service; apartment hotel. 2670 Columbus, or call Apt. 15 A.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio, doctor, or dentist's office.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artist's studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

79TH ST.—Handsomely, completely furnished 7-room apartment; river view; $75; possession at once. Telephone Vanderbilt 2452.

81ST, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished apartment, very large rooms. Horton.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath to sublet; attractively furnished; ninth floor. Hotel Colonial. Apartment 903.

82D-WEST END AV. — Corner apartment, completely furnished, 7 all outside rooms, $50 month Summer; regular value, $75. Unfurnished; unusual opportunity. Phone Schuyler 2959.

80TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 206 WEST. — Bargain; lovely home; Southerners; 5 rooms; rent only. Freeman.

92D, 259 WEST.—FOUR EXPOSURES; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

92D, 108 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms and bath; housekeeping; piano. Apt. 1A.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet, Summer, six-room elevator apartment; top floor, all outside, charmingly furnished; immediate possession. Or

95TH ST., 336 WEST, (Apartment 64.)—To sublet for Summer, six rooms front, furnished; just off Riverside Drive; $60 monthly.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms, overlooking Hudson, $60. Particulars, phone Riverside 8098.

98TH ST., 215 WEST.—A light and cool six-room furnished apartment, two baths; reasonable; immediate possession for Summer months. Apartment 5 E; call or 'phone 2670 Columbus or 888 Riverside.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apt. 8E.—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL Near B'way; 2 blocks "L," sub. Tel. 1132 River.
High-class 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms, $20 to $35 weekly; $80 to $140 monthly; linen, gas, electricity, maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; also 2, 3 room suite, kitchen privilege, $10 up.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway-Amsterdam.)—Five rooms, front, nicely furnished, till Oct. 1; terms less than rental. Apt. 6E.

115TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; all outside; near Columbia University; $55. Apt. 3C.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 430 WEST.—At cost, beautifully furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; grand piano, victrola; cool, quiet; opposite Columbia. Inquire Superintendent.

118TH, 210 WEST. THE CECIL HOTEL. DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

127TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Summer rental; attractive six rooms; cool, bright; near river; southern exposure; unusually large outside bedrooms; elevator; $65.

127TH, 606 WEST.—Four-room, beautifully furnished apartment; convenient; reasonable. Apartment 1B.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, with 2 rooms, kitchenette; strictly private family; suitable for bachelor or young couple.

156TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE.—Airy, cool 6 or 7-room apartment; 2 baths; completely furnished; immediate possession; will sacrifice; $90 or $100. S 61 Times.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Seven delightfully cool rooms; elevator, electricity; transit facilities; immediate possession; $65; references. Apartment 64. Audubon 8961.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartment; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

179TH, 621 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; all light; $45. See janitor.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET, handsomely furnished, any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AUDUBON AV., 176.—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms, elevator; reasonable; telephone. 927 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,681, (Cor. 153d.)—Beautifully furnished; sublet to Sept. 15, very reasonable. Apt. 53.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—7 outside rooms, 7th floor, modern, furnished, unfurnished. Brasee.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st.)—Four exceptionally large, cool rooms, elevator, near Riverside. "Holland."

CORNER HOTEL apartment, three rooms, bath; facing park; $40 month. S 91 Times.

DYCKMAN SECTION.—Couple leaving for Summer desires to sublet for three or four months three rooms and bath, fully appointed; all outside rooms; nice location; references required. Telephone St. Nicholas 8551, Apt. 5A, or Superintendent.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 2a West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

FURNISHED apartments, all sizes and locations. Nathaniel Martin, 245 West 76th. Schuyler 8522.

PARTICULARLY cool four-room apartment; three exposures; vicinity Grant's Tomb; to responsible party. Summer or longer. L 121 Times.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 3906 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 743, (Cor. 155th St.)—Cool six-room apartment, all outside; 3 tiled baths; all rooms light; elevator apartment; every convenience. Apt. 4A.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, completely furnished; river view; big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 96th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 125, near Washington Square.—Four rooms and bath; attractively furnished; for Summer; $45 month; references. Aymar.

WEST END, 740.—5 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; cool, spacious; wonderful kitchen; immense closets.

WEST END AV., (91st.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, 2 baths; bargain. Col. 3974.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor; $100. Vanderbilt 1450.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,360 (Highbridge.)—Delightful apartment; rent at cost. Smith, Tremont 1014.

Westchester County.

YONKERS, 16 Bayley Av.—Furnished five rooms, bath, sleeping porch; light, airy, cool; eight minutes' walk Ludlow station, N. Y. Central; July to September or longer; $50 monthly. Nelbach. Phone evenings, 5490 W, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments unfurnished; unusually well arranged; 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises or to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms; now leasing. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

19 WEST 54TH ST.
Sublet beautiful apartments, 2 rooms and bath, with service. Apply to Superintendent, or WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 45 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

106TH, 67 WEST, (Central Park.)—6-7 room private modern flats, $34 up.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms, bath; lease until October, 1918. Inquire Room 1206, 115 Broadway.

141ST, 221 WEST, (7th Av.)—4-6 room modern elevator apartments, $32-$42.50.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4637.

170TH ST., 843 WEST.—Desirable four-room apartment; all outside rooms. Janitor.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment to sublet; six light, large, and cheerful rooms; electric light, elevator service; all modern improvements; desirable location; near Hudson River; can be leased at an exceptional price. Apt. 52, 851 West 181st St.

MANHATTAN AV., 436, (Near 116th St. L Station.)—6 rooms, bath, modern plumbing, steam heat; newly decorated; immediate possession; references; $29. Janitor.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—For the months of July and August a furnished apartment, six or eight rooms; all adults; must be west side; prefer West End Av. or Drive; give full particulars and rent expected. X 316 Times Annex.

4-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, piano, July 15th October; Riverside Drive or Central Park West, or vicinity, between 59th and 100th; reasonable rate; references given. Apt. 5A, 90 Morningside Drive.

WANT handsomely furnished apartment below 116th, July to October; highest references; three adults, $75, $100 month. S 97 Times.

ELITE RENTING CO., 25 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 4416.

Unfurnished.

CLERGYMAN desires east side seven-room apartment between 55th and 65th Sts.; should have private hall, hardwood floors, electric lights and modern plumbing; not exceeding $660 annual rent; long lease acceptable. Telephone Plaza 3387.

WANTED, an apartment for housekeeping, 4 rooms and bath, below 35th St., east of 6th Av. Address Housekeeping, S 350 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT.—Wanted, unfurnished 5-room apartment, west side, 72d, 106th; lease; moderate rent. Cowen, 220 West 107th, Apt. 6S.

UNFURNISHED 2-4 room modern apartment, facing Riverside Drive, between 72d and 110th; state price. Modern, 47 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, bath, $6; another, $4; telephone.

36TH, 6 EAST; and 37TH, 18 EAST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences, telephone; reasonable.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient rooms for gentlewomen; protection of a home and convenience of a hotel; references.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Room and bath; bachelor; home atmosphere; service; breakfast.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

58D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2935.

54TH ST., 120 EAST.—Single room, suitable for gentleman; elevator apartment; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 106 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath, electricity, piano, select surroundings.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 9061.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

West Side.

127TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone, references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

56TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other rooms. Nichols.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; references; private family.

66TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouza.

70TH, (2,080 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6814.

70TH, 85 WEST.—Light, cheerful, outside, front room in elevator apartment; every convenience. Apt. 6I.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Most attractive single room; bathroom adjoining; unusually select house.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy, front room; 3 windows; private bath; electricity.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome large front room; private bath; Summer rates.

73D ST., 159 WEST.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Exceptionally large suite of two rooms and bath; also one large second floor front, private bath, electricity; board optional. Columbus 9605.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, nicely furnished; electricity; small room.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Francaise; bains privés; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artists' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; phone.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large room (dressing room,) adjoining bath; electricity, parquet; exclusive; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single en suite; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, bath, single, suite, exclusive house; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kit

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good figurer; educated; possessing tact, initiative; pleasing personality; tyrist; $25. Room 309 101 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge stenography, typewriting; salary $18; stationery. 892 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; absolutely proficient and reliable, both branches; statements; experienced. S 108 Times.

CHAMBERMAID. — Lady wishes to place competent chambermaid. Call Wednesday 22 West 82d.

COLLEGE STUDENT, trained in laboratory work, desires position as laboratory assistant; references. L 129 Times.

COMPANION.—Position wanted for Summer or permanent as companion; competent to manage household, and lover of children; well educated. Address Cheerful 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION.—Elderly, cultured lady desires position, refined family, for board and room; good reader, entertaining. W 339 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Position as companion or secretary to lady in private home; experienced in traveling. X 323 Times Annex.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to find place for colored cook in the city until October; excellent recommendations. Phone all week, Gramercy 2290.

FRENCH LADY, graduate from Paris University, wishes exchange French-English conversations with lady. R 107 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, Boston graduate kindergartner, desires governess position to children aged 3 and over; references exchanged. X 324 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—New York, (vicinity.) Far Rockaway, visiting governess; French, German, English. 2726 Broadway.

GOVERNESS; will care for child; trip, country, mountains. E 270 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTENER wishes position with distinguished family; children; loving; best references. 160 East 87th St.

SECRETARY.—Experienced business woman; stenographer; college degree; salary $150 monthly. S 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent and accurate and rapid; operate stenotype; $15. Miss E., 220 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Possessing initiative, ability, tact, desires position as secretary to executive; excellent references; age 21; salary $20. G 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced and possessing executive ability; educated; highest references. S 94 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. W 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar, office details; neat appearance; salary, $15. W 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' export brokerage experience; excellent references, $15. W 300 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young woman, reliable, responsible, and able worker; rapid. S 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced typist, desires evening work. S 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housecworkers, domestic help. Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.)—Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, holding position with prominent corporation, desires employment evenings; references. S 101 Times.

A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT retiring from public practice, desires to make permanent connection with commercial or professional house; wide business and technical experience. S 344 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, speaking Spanish fluently, wants line legitimate merchandise, travel South America. L 119 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Boy, 17, wishes position in office; state salary. W 336 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 19; reliable, accurate, conscientious, ambitious; five years' practical experience; can handle controlling accounts, trial balances, financial and other statements; typist, correspondent; hard worker; trustworthy; $15-$18; highest references. M. Klotz, 259 Stanton St., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, high school graduate; three years' experience; can handle complete controlling set, trial balance statements, &c.; also stenographer; salary, $18. W 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER with 15 years' experience wants position; furnish good references; salary $18 weekly. Henry Nolte, Grantwood, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Man, 39, experienced Wall St., foreign exchange, desires position financial, commercial line; highest references. S 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; capable; long experience; excellent references; salary moderate. L 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; married; Al ledger clerk, controlling accounts, trial balances. S 104 Times.

BOY (17) wishes to connect with manufacture supply house; advancement. L 118 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, middle aged, native American, having had reverses, desires employment where honesty, sobriety, intelligence, and industriousness is appreciated for living wage. S 346 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 35; 10 years' experience; high-class car; city, country; 2 years last position, disengaged account employer laying up car; careful driver; mechanic; highest references. Maguire, 30 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanssman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—9 years' experience, wishes position; best of references; city, country. Wing, 141 West 64th. Columbus 8402.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; thoroughly competent; references; private. 1,418 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 10 years' experience, wishes position. Tel. Lenox 10060. Behensky.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 31, single, 6 years last employer, on high grade cars; neat and clean cut. S 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Telephone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience; careful, sober, reliable. Halranek, 1,885 Avenue A.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEMIST, 22, two years' analytical experience, desires position in laboratory. S 86 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires connection with American enterprises in Northern Mexico; experienced, able and well acquainted with local conditions. L 102 Times.

CLERICAL.—Canadian, 33; seven years' bank experience; salary moderate. S 71 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position for Summer; has had experience on college paper and one Summer in large factory. C. E. S., 414 West 146th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, start with reputable house. Goldenthal, 540 St. Paul's Place, Bronx.

CORRESPONDENT, executive of proven ability, thoroughly familiar with all office routine, American, 30, married, 8 years' advertising and selling experience, desires change; start moderately for prospect. S 90 Times.

DYESTUFFS, INTERMEDIATES, ORGANIC Research.—Subject to call by War Dept., temporary engagement sought by expert organic chemist of considerable experience. W 343 Times Downtown.

GUARDSMAN or watchman, experienced; best of reference. Hazard, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

INVESTIGATOR.—Age 33; veteran of war 1898; 14 years' experience; highest references as to efficiency. S 347 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

Young man, 37, married, desires position; left position of trust with one of the largest law firms in city as secretary, managed estates, collecting rents, care real estate, investments, for period 10 years, to take position of manager in large association covering whole country which is now retrenching account of war; salary $6,000; best references. S 79 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; state religion, experience and salary wanted; references required. S 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must be bright, operate typewriter, write good hand, quick and accurate at figures, in office of manufacturing concern located in 42d St.; state age, experience, salary expected. Apply in own handwriting. C 496 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, quick, accurate; good penman; state age, references, salary. S 100 Times.

BOOKSALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $20 per week proposition; suited to presenty national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERK.—Young woman, 20 to 30, for clerical work in factory; must be able to do simple arithmetic. Apply 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Kenyon Company, employment department, 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER on infants' wear, and capable of taking charge of 20 machines. E 264 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

require the services of experienced

SALESWOMEN

for their

PICTURE AND WASH GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.

GIRL to attend interior decorator's shop, answer phone; $5 start. S 87 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY

Require

a number of

Thoroughly Experienced

SALESLADIES

for their

Corset Department.

Apply at Employment Office.

MODEL.

A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust, previous experience unnecessary. Apply to L. Desputy, Butterick Building, Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y. City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl for office work; must operate typewriter and be accurate at figures. Haas-Strauss, 1,333 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady for office work in large mercantile house; state qualifications. W 315 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—College student or teacher wanted for Summer; interview mothers educational matter; $225 for 3 months; commission. E 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be willing worker, accurate and neat, able take care of files; engineering, technical, or legal experience; also a knowledge of French or Spanish desirable; salary to start will depend upon qualifications; good salary to right person; position also open for stenographer, general office work. Apply Room 1744, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.—Must use Russian machine. 68 William St., Room 900.

SKIRT DESIGNER WANTED.

We want a woman thoroughly experienced, who can produce high-grade separate skirts; applicant must be a good sketcher and familiar with all branches of the business. G 199 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Young lady of neat appearance, convincing talker, to solicit subscriptions for a first-class fashion house; experience not essential; good position for one who will qualify. Apply all week, between 9 and 10 A. M. International Fashion Publishing Corporation, 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate. Apply, giving age, past employers, length of service, and salary wanted; good position for competent person. W 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, BY WAIST MANUFACTURER; ONE FAMILIAR WITH WOMEN'S APPAREL LINE. CLERMONT WAIST CO., 30 EAST 3RD, 3D FLOOR.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, in the office of a firm of Certified Public Accountants, a high-class, capable senior; preferably with experience in stock brokerage work; state full qualifications and references, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Box L 120 Times.

AD. WRITER WANTED.—Leading technical journal needs a copy man, one who has had practical experience and can accept responsibility; state age, salary desired, and previous work. Address W 239 Times Downtown.

ANSWER ONLY IF QUALIFIED.

If you have the initiative to uncover leads, the persistence to follow them up, and the skill to close business, direct by mail as well as in conjunction with salesmen; if you can write letters which blaze a new trail in the readers' minds and make them listen; if you have imagination, industry, selling instinct, and power of expression, a large, rapidly growing company can use your services to your very good advantage in TRADE DEVELOPMENT WORK.

The position is equivalent to assistant sales manager of branch territory.

Give full particulars as to age, education, experience, and 'phone number. All replies held in strict confidence. X 319 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT for equipment department wanted at once for a large corporation to specialize in the purchase of machine shop equipments, large and small tools; party with experience in this line only to apply, giving full particulars as to experience, salary expected, &c. E 288 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a mechanic experienced on gas and electric cars; night work. Apply to Superintendent.

BANK CLERK, with some knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. W 346 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, by an old established New York house for their Brooklyn branch; young man, 18-20, who writes neatly, figures simple computations accurately, and has experience in operating a typewriter; bright young man who is seeking an opportunity to grow up in an active business can make a good start, with opportunities for advancement; position permanent; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary to commence, $9 per week. S 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER FOR OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING; $15 START; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCE, AGE, ETC., BOX S 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER to check remittances; must be competent, energetic, and live wire; advancement to one showing ability; to insure attention, reply must state age, experience, salary, religion, former employers. S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, can operate billing machine; good opportunity for bright young man; write fully, stating salary desired. E 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, (22,) must be good penman, rapid and accurate at figures, with first-class references; state experience, salary, &c. S 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to open books and then make weekly entries; must speak Russian. S 356 Times Downtown.

BOYS, two wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat and live wires; will pay good salary and guarantee rapid advancement to those showing ability. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BRUSHMAKER wanted; A1 man on bristles and soft-hair flat varnish brushes, Pittsburgh Brush Co., 324 Liberty Av, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLERK.—ORDER ENTRY, STOCK INVOICE; QUICK, ACCURATE FIGURER AND ADAPTABLE YOUNG MAN REQUIRED; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY DESIRED. X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK.—Wanted, by an old established plumbers' and steam supply house, a thoroughly experienced price and estimate clerk. Apply, stating references and experience, L 127 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; salary, $15; permanent position; state particulars as to previous experience. E 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general duties in insurance broker's office; must be accurate; state salary expected; advancement. W 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent, familiar with office details; permanent position; large corporation; state age, experience, and salary. H 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experienced; good opportunity for bright young lady, with steel company; $15 start. E 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bronx factory; good opportunity learn business and advance; write full particulars. X 325 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—French and English; competent; write in French, stating age, salary, &c. E 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, familiar with building trades. Apply by letter, with references, to L 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant and correspondent; state experience and salary desired. Box C 495 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER in publication office; salary $12 weekly, with prospect of advance if capable. L 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, understanding bookkeeping, for general office work. W 351 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Wanted, neat and courteous plugboard operator, who is also an experienced and very accurate typist; only those having the last qualification need apply. L 124 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TEACHER wanted, Isaac Pitman shorthand; work to begin at once. Address S 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to supervise office; must have good judgment and be able to direct force of 50 young women; one who understands correspondence, adjusting, and filing; one who has had some mail order experience preferred; in replying state for whom you have worked, kind of work you have done, age, and salary expected; all replies will be treated with the utmost confidence. Address H 19 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN for New York newspaper, experienced in reading newspapers for business news, preferably from news clipping bureau. Apply, stating salary and references, &c. W 352 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK, $80 MONTH.
BILL CLERK, L. C. SMITH MACHINE $15 PER WEEK.
FRENCH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR NEW YORK.
ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR BANK, $20 PER WEEK.
SEVERAL OTHER GOOD STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS AT $15 AND $18 PER WEEK.
TYPISTS, $12 AND $15 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS, assistant bookkeepers, clerks, typists; excellent positions. Tighe Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) $15; (12,) $15; beginner, $15; others register free. Hirst Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (several,) $15; inexperienced, $10; typists, $10-$12. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, French stenographer, clerical; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 549-554 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

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CLERK.—Wanted, by an old established plumbers' and steam supply house, a thoroughly experienced price and estimate clerk. Apply, stating references and experience, L 127 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in design and details of concrete buildings; state age, experience, education, married or single, and salary. A. M. D., 33 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on general engineering and construction design, steam and hydro plants and paper mill layouts, structural steel, concrete piping. S 85 Times.

DRY GOODS MEN wanted for city of 80,000; men experienced in dry goods and kindred lines; opportunity for advancement and positions of responsibility to the right men. Address X 326 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL-CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

A new line of action offering unusual opportunity for advancement is opened to a bright young man, technical graduate preferred, who is interested in battery research and development; state particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected.

A. L., Box 204 Times Downtown.

FLOORMEN AND SALESMEN WANTED. Good positions for several men between 25 and 40 years of age, with dry goods experience, to act as floormen or as salesmen. Address, giving details of past experience, Erie Dry Goods Co., Erie, Pa.

FOREMAN-SHORER, competent; none others need apply. 22d St. and Lexington Av., new building.

HOUSEBOY.—Wanted, Filipino houseboy for army family at Fort Ethan Allen; must have references. Apply Hotel Astor.

LAUNDRYMEN FOR HOSPITAL. H 18 TIMES.

LECTURER.—System, the magazine of business, has interesting proposition to make man experienced addressing or lecturing to meetings of business men or commercial organizations. See Mr. Croft, 15 Park Row.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER WANTED.

Up-to-date manager for inn of the highest class, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between New York and Boston, to be opened on or before Aug. 1; location unsurpassed; exceptional opportunity for man of enterprise and ambition; unquestionable credentials required. Address, inclosing copies of references, X 322 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—Experienced automobile mechanics wanted for high-class concern; excellent working conditions. Mulford, Haas Co., Inc., Hanford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MESSENGER, &c.—Young man, age 16-19, act as messenger and clerk, office large corporation; must be neat, fair education; experience not essential; good opportunity for advancement; state all particulars, salary expected. H 8 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Salary $7 to start; hours 9 to 6; must be a hustler. W 296 Times Downtown.

PORTER and helper wanted, in shipping department, wholesale woolen house. S 96 Times.

PORTER in steam-fitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 547 West Broadway.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced at buying merchandise and various supplies, and keeping stock and stock records in proper order; applications to be made in own hand. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Summer school. Call Hopkins Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The war has created an intense and widespread interest in "world events." Ours is a business proposition for young men, experienced salesmen are needed for selling and managerial positions on our force; permanent income assured men able to direct others; drawing account allowed against commissions; must be over 25 years of age. ROUTINE CANVASSERS OR PEDDLERS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Call Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Corporation marketing widely advertised product, doing business of several millions annually, desires services of ambitious, progressive salesman; integrity, good address, and at least high school education are essential. We will make working arrangement with man who can qualify, in which drawing account against commissions, the expenses of training-station may be taken care of; in order to be considered, please state age, nature of line sold previously, and education. X 292 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSES IN AMERICA REQUIRES A SALES MANAGER; A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MUSIC PUBLISHING BUSINESS IS PREFERABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY DESIRED, H 9 TIMES.

SALESMEN

for our new $10 time payment file policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, briar pipe experienced salesmen; must be high class, of good appearance, energetic, sober, and reliable, and have favorable personal acquaintance with best jobbing houses; good salary, with opportunity to earn commission; excellent chance for A1 man. Address, with references, G 195 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, by reputable firm dealing with exceptionally high-class trade and selling a high-class article; preferably married man between 30 and 45; none but those with proven sales record and best of references need apply; commission and drawing account. L 37 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, clean-cut, who is familiar with the department store trade in Brooklyn and Long Island, on commission basis, for leading overall manufacturer; state age and experience. The H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Arcade Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

SALESMAN able to obtain students for preparatory school whose certificates are accepted by colleges; commission; interest given party proving successful. Address "Lorder," 40 Stirling St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis; call in person mornings. AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE CO., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN of boys' wash suits for New England, Ohio, and adjacent territory; experienced side line proposition; other territories will be considered; confidential; commission. G 191 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile tires, good education, clean cut, experience secondary to zeal and earnestness; recommend, criticise, and introduce yourself; commission. Write, H 14 Times.

SALESMEN.—Automobile accessories salesmen selling trade, all territories, can secure a good side-line proposition on commission basis; state particulars. E 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new Ford attachment; only those with experience in this line considered; drawing account against commission. 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—A few aggressive hustlers; wonderful opportunity to men who qualify; salary or commission. Phone Rector 7286 for appointment.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck, 1 to 5 ton worm drive; new Ford ton trucks attachment; good line; strictly commission. See Mr. Duerr, 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, children's coats; acquainted with city dept. stores incoming retail trade; men with good following considered; commission basis. L 114 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few salesmen to assist as buyers in popular price department store near New York. Apply 11 A. M., M. O. Stone, 345 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell medium-priced popular car on commission; plenty prospects. Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted by lace importing house to call on manufacturing trade; state experience, &c.; salary, commission. H 2 Times.

SALESMAN.—City and vicinity retail trade for line of children's rompers, pajamas, &c.; commission basis. H 7 Times.

SALESMEN to sell as side line boys' blouses and youths' shirts; commission basis. E 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for side line, commission basis, for the coast. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st St.

SHIPYARD LOFTSMEN.

Wanted—A head loftsman and also an assistant for new shipyard in South; must be good all-around men; good salary and future for right men. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted.

C 488 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPER'S ASSISTANT; good packer, routing man preferred; advancement to the right party. E 263 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married; with experience. Reply own handwriting, stating age, religion, and salary wanted, H 3 Times.

SOLICITOR-COLLECTOR for subscription department high-class trade journal; virgin field; salary or commission; reference and bond required; state all first letter. E 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted competent stenographer; for a young man of good education this is an excellent opportunity. Address Box W 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once for seashore hotel. Reply by letter, stating salary desired, references, Hotel Palmer, Lakewood, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER for evening work, from 5 until 12, on hourly basis; state experience and nationality. H 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced; state age, experience, salary wanted. H 1 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man as head stock clerk in retail music roll department of big concern; must be experienced in handling a big roll stock; salary, $12 per week to start; fine opportunity for right man; give age and experience for last three years. H 18 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New plan; not mining, manufacturing, merchandising, banking, or farming; safer and more profitable than any of these; $100 a week up; commission. John M. Gregory, 1,476 Broadway, New York.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, with clothing experience, in institution. Apply by letter only, giving education, references, and salary expected, to Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.

TEACHER.—Wanted, graduate of American university to teach Spanish and English. Apply 29 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

WANTED.

Advertising Manager for high-class department store doing five million dollars. Applicant must have had successful experience in similar positions. Do not answer this advertisement unless you are thoroughly capable of supervising, laying out, and writing advertising matter that will bring high-class business. Address Lock Box 33, Station A, New York City.

WANTED—Young man in office of prominent fire insurance company, who is familiar with checking of agents' accounts and posting of cancellations and reinsurances; apply in own handwriting and state age, experience, and salary expected. S 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18 years of age, in office of chemical house; one with high school education; knowledge of typewriting an advantage but not essential; good chance for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary expected. Competent, W 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in commercial stationery house; must have some experience in line; address, giving age, salary desired, and nationality. Address Good Chance, S 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, in office of a foreign exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected. A. J., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, assistant to office manager, manufacturing concern; knowledge of stenography desirable; splendid opportunity to willing worker; state experience and salary desired. C 494 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, to do stenography, typewriting, and General office work; must be accurate; state salary, experience, etc., own handwriting. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with business ability to take charge of office work and stock room; splendid future; state salary, experience and salary. X 308 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, several for leaders in boys' camp; college undergraduates preferred; salary. Address Tribune Fresh Air Fund, 154 Nassau St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, South America, Spanish desirable, not essential, $30; stenographer-bookkeeper, (male, female,) $15 start; boys, good openings, $7-$8. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

OFFICE WORK.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical, switchboard, typists. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2547.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply mornings, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.; Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Avs., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OPPORTUNITY.

ESTABLISHED RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE BEST RETAIL SECTION IN LARGE EASTERN CITY REQUIRES $15,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL. ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO PROPER PARTY. NO AGENTS. ADDRESS BOX X 318 TIMES ANNEX.

TWO BROTHERS, AGED 40 AND 32, IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS TOGETHER OVER 15 YEARS, OWN ACCOUNT OF THE WAR ARE OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY; PREPARED TO INVEST; THE ONE IS A GENERAL EXECUTIVE AND MADE MANY EUROPEAN PURCHASING TRIPS, THE OTHER IS A HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING CALLED ON LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; ANSWERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W 297 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Acting or silent partner, with about $20,000, to enlarge well stocked game preserve; $30,000 already invested; large output of deer, Mallard ducks, pheasants, trout, also and killed; facilities for raising 100,000 trout a year; opens enormous possibilities for commercial transactions at exceedingly good profits; advertiser owns New York State license, with privilege to sell all he can; preserve must be seen to be appreciated; money secured by property. Particulars Game Preserve, G 182 Times.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!

An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap gas, coal, and electricity; economic living conditions are good; following, capital, if you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

For Sale.—Established garage in Westchester County, 15 miles from New York; capacity, 125 cars, and is fully equipped; would consider selling part interest; partner preferred who has mechanical ability and one willing to do his share of the work. H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 1,893 7th Av.

A reliable firm of insurance brokers desire to connect with a gentleman having trade connections with merchants or manufacturers and who may be eligible to negotiate insurance. To such a party satisfactory financial arrangements would be made. D 286 Times Downtown.

GREAT INVENTION.

Wanted, by a party who has invented a submersible pontoon, patents granted, parties with capital and influence to promote this invention. Principals only. R. W., Room 401, 1,733 Broadway, New York City.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address, by letter to Principal, Room 831, Madison Av.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Pressure is high over the Atlantic and Gulf States and off the North Pacific Coast, and low along the northern border and over the western plateau and Rocky Mountain region. This distribution has been attended by temperatures near or above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, and showers in nthe region of the great lakes and the interior of New York, and locally over the East Gulf and the middle plains States. Fair weather prevailed in all other regions.

Heavy local rains fell in Lower Michigan, Northern Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania, and Western New York.

Scattered showers will occur Wednesday in the North Atlantic States and probably on Thursday in the lower Ohio Valley and the south portion of the western lake region, otherwise the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River.

A continuation of temperatures near or above the seasonal average generally east of the Mississippi River is probable during the next several days.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh south and southwest, local showers.; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south and southwest, generally fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate east to south, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday, probably preceded by showrs. Thursday, fair.

New England—Probably showers Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

Western New York—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.

GUNMAN SWEARS TO PLOTS TO KILL BAFF

Cardinale, Brought Back from Italy, Tells How Bomb and Rifle Failed.

PROMISED $200 NOT PAID

Black Hand Letters Suggested to Scare Poultry Dealer Out of Business, but Were Not Sent.

Antonio Cardinale, the Harlem chicken dealer and self-confessed gunman, who was brought from Italy to supply the link of evidence that would connect the actual procurers with the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry merchant, took the stand before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and described in detail the series of plots which finally culminated in the killing of Baff by a band of hired assassins. Two of these have already been sentenced to death for the crime. Cardinale's testimony implicated the four defendants, Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, who are now on trial charged with murder in the first degree for having been instrumental, according to the indictment, in bringing about the murder of Baff in the Fall of 1913.

Before Cardinale took the stand Deputy Attorney General O'Malley described to the jury the many attempts which were made upon the life of Barnet Baff, before he was finally killed with a revolver. After the bomb failed, the plotters, according to the prosecutor, had a man with a Winchester rifle stationed for three days in a loft opposite the Baff market. The assassin had explicit directions to shoot Baff on sight, but his only means of identifying his victim was a photograph, which the conspirators furnished. The assassin remained in the loft for three days and was finally dismissed because he had failed to make good.

"At one time," said Mr. O'Malley, "the defendants on trial here talked over the plan of putting poison in the milk bottles delivered at the Baff home. This, after discussion, was discarded as being too dangerous, and too likely to bring about the death of everybody in the family. Then the plotters conceived the idea of shooting Baff from a distance."

Mr. O'Malley said the State would prove that the Baff plot was inspired by rivalry between poultry dealers in the West Washington Market, and had its inception fully eighteen months before Baff was killed. He spoke of the previous Baff trials in which Giuseppe Arichiello and Frank Ferrara were convicted, and of Cardinale's flight to Italy. The prosecutor admitted that Cardinale had been loaned by the Italian Government as a witness and, for turning State's evidence, would not be prosecuted here for complicity in the crime.

When Cardinale took the stand he testified that the defendants being all in the chicken business in the West Washington Market, suffered intensely from the competitive methods which Baff pursued. By feeding his chickens with sand and gravel, the witness said, Baff was able to increase their weight to such an extent that he could afford to sell them at 16½ cents and 17½ cents a pound, whereas other dealers, unless they did the same thing, could not possibly sell below 18 and 19 cents a pound and make any profit.

"Joseph Cohen said Baff was the worst crook in the business," Cardinale testified. "He said it was impossible to exist with him."

Cardinale first met Joseph Cohen early in the Summer of 1913, when they discussed the boycott on poultry and the ruinous methods of competition adopted by Baff. Cardinale at that time was in the chicken business himself, having a market with his brother-in-law, Joe De Campo, in West 110th Street. He found himself unable to make the business go, and, inasmuch as De Campo was eager to give it up, Cardinale was persuaded by Cohen to receive into partnership David Jacobs, Cohen's brother-in-law and one of the defendants.

Prior to the beginning of the new partnership Cohen, according to the witness, had already conceived the plan of putting a bomb under Baff's house at Arverne. Cohen was willing to pay $200, the witness said, if the job could be done right, and Cardinale promised to direct the undertaking. With $35, which he said he got from Cohen, Cardinale made all the necessary arrangements.

For $10 he purchased a good-sized bomb at the saloon of Ippolito Greco, one of the gunmen in the Baff conspiracy who has since died, and for the remaining $25 Cardinale hired Joe Sarro, an automobile driver, to place the bomb outside of Baff's home. Sarro was accompanied on his trip by two gunmen, Tony Ninno and Frank Burt.

On the following day the three gunmen encountered Joseph Cohen in a saloon and demanded the $200 which Cardinale said he promised to pay for the job. But Cohen, according to Cardinale, refused to pay the money because he had seen nothing in the paper about the destruction of Baff's home. Cardinale said they then showed him a morning newspaper containing a story of a bomb being found outside of the poultry merchant's house. It had failed to explode.

"When Joseph Cohen saw what was in the paper," the witness testified, "he said it was a bum job because the bomb did not go off."

Cardinale testified that Cohen refused to pay the entire $200, but did pay $100. The bomb plot having failed, Cardinale said Cohen thought it would be a good idea to try to scare Baff out of business by sending him a blackhand letter. Cardinale thereupon arranged to have it sent. He said he had Joe Sarro write the letter, after which he showed it to Joseph Cohen, who disapproved of it, and finally decided that it should not be used.

Cardinale also testified that an effort was made by David Jacobs to induce Sarro to set fire to the market of a man named Newmark, who was one of Baff's friends and associates in business. Jacobs, according to Cardinale, offered $100 for the job, but Sarro declined because Cohen had failed to make good on his previous promise.

Before Cardinale was called to the stand the necessary testimony establishing the actual death of Barnet Baff at the hands of assassins was given by Patrolman Dennis Sullivan, Isadore Blatt, Samuel Blatt, Harry Baff, the dead man's son, and Abe Lowenstein. All of them arrived on the scene of the shooting immediately after Baff was killed. Lowenstein said he saw two men running and started in pursuit, but one of them, whom he identified as Moses Rosenstein, who turned state's evidence last week, got in his way at Thompson and Thirteenth Streets. About fifteen minutes later, he said, he saw Joseph Cohen on the street near the scene of the shooting.

Rosenstein was also referred to at great length in Mr. O'Malley's opening, the prosecutor maintaining that Abraham Graff, one of the defendants, had advised Cardinale to have Rosenstein killed because he suspected treachery. In fear of his life, Mr. O'Malley said, Rosenstein fled to Chicago, where he was subsequently arrested. At the opening of the session, Justice Tompkins requested from the bench that the newspapers indulge in no editorial comment on the Baff case during the course of the trial because of the prejudicial effect such comment might have on the jury. The trial continues today.

MRS. BRIGGS'S HEARING SET.

Foye Again Says He Gave Her $21,000 of the Money He Stole.

Following a lengthy examination before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday decision was reserved until July 6 in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Austin Briggs of 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, who is charged with receiving from James E. Foye $21,000 of a $100,000 theft. Foye, a few months ago finished a term in a Pennsylvania Prison.

Foye testified he had forged the names of two men to certificates of General Electric Company stock and had obtained $100,000. Of this amount, he testified, he had sent $20,000 to his wife and had given $21,000 to Mrs. Briggs. Foye said that on Oct. 23, 1913, while dining with Mrs. Briggs at a restaurant, he told her he was going to make some easy money, and that a few days later he called on her in Sterling Place Brooklyn, where she then lived, and told her he expected to have about $250,000 in easy money in a few days. At that time he testified she did not ask him for any money.

On Nov. 14, 1913, Foye testified, he again met Mrs. Briggs and told her that he had sent $20,000 of the $100,000 he had fraudulently received to his wife, and that Mrs. Briggs told him he ought to do the same thing for her. They then drove to the Astor Trust Company. In a taxicab Foye says he turned the money over to her and that Mrs. Briggs deposited it.

Foye told of calling on F. Fosset Briggs, attorney and husband of the defendant, at his office, at 67 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, two or three weeks after his release. At the time he said he had a friend with him from Philadelphia, but that Briggs refused to speak with him in the presence of a witness, and that later they had a man-to-man talk. He denied making any threats of notoriety, and said if he had received the $21,000 at that time he would not have proceeded further. He said that he had repaid $70,000 of the $100,000 stolen.

BIG EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

New York Seismograph Indicates Disturbance in South America.

Indications that there had been a violent earthquake from 3,000 to 5,000 miles from New York were recorded early yesterday morning on the seismograph in the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Chester A. Reeds, acting curator of geology at the museum, judged from the record that the earthquake had been of great magnitude and had occurred in the southern Pacific or on the southwest coast of South America in the vicinity of Chili.

When the tape of the seismograph was unfolded yesterday morning it showed that the needle had marked a long series of declinations.

Many of the shocks seemed to be of considerable duration. They began at 1:09 A. M. with a few slight preliminary shocks. After 1:34 the real disturbance was recorded. It lasted on the seismograph record until 2:10. From 1:34 to 1:50 there were three distinct shocks of unusual intensity. Then followed twelve shocks, each clearly recorded and of pronounced intensity. At 2:10 the last big shock was impressed on the tape, after which there followed a series of slight tremors.

The seismograph rests on a concrete pier running down to solid rock.

Indict Maywood for Triple Murder.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 26.—Paul Maywood was indicted today for the murder of William H. Queen, a Mount Pleasant farmer; Emma Queen, his wife, and Eleanor, their daughter, who were hacked to death with an axe on the evening of June 7. Maywood was brought into court and pleaded not guilty, and Justice Trenchard set Monday, July 9, as the date for the trial. Maywood is rapidly recovering from the wounds he received when he was being taken into custody.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 133 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St.
Afternoon Tea.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte.
"The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

The OAK ROOM AT HOTEL PLAZA
Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 8th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast 35c, Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c.
Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.

MARY LOUISE 178 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. 48d St., Chicken Luncheon, 60c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 36.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 60c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

F-I-A-T LOST STOCK CERTIFICATE.
Notice is hereby given that common stock certificate No. 151 for 100 shares of the common stock of F-I-A-T Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., issued in the name of ELMER R. HOLLANDER, was lost in or about the month of October, 1916. If found, please return to Aron & Wise, 30 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—June 26, 9:07 A. M. train from Park Place, Newark, to Hudson Terminal, downtown New York, a package of jewelry about 6 by 8 inches, property of Day, Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., billed to Howard & Co., New York; employe must stand loss; suitable reward for return, 449 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes; lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Pigskin handbag, marked "F. J. W." on ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., New York, on 7:45 boat; liberal reward, no questions asked. 110 Sunnyside Av. Telephone 5961 East New York.

LOST—On 3d Av. elevated train on Thursday evening, June 21, a bundle containing books of no value to any one else. Finder please return to Abraham Lipke, 546 East 149th St., city; reward.

LOST—From motor, June 15, black parasol, carved dog's head handle, gold monogram "J. S.," with coronet; liberal reward; no questions. Return to Woman's City Club, Hotel Vanderbilt.

$25 REWARD for recovery of dress suit case lost from automobile June 16, between Goshen and New York. W 326 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST.—Wedding ring and two diamond rings, Poughkeepsie boat, Saturday afternoon, in the ladies' room; return to Hotel Wolcott; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond bird pin, set in platinum, Saturday night, between 100th and 96th Sts., on Broadway; reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th. Phone 9488 Riverside.

LOST—Watch fob, gold oval buckle, black ribbon, Cornell seal, Tuesday. Desbecker, Room 1101, 84 West 33d St.; reward.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 449.

LOST—Monday morning, gold watch fob, initialed "J. F. H."; reward. J. F. Hohenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST—$45, new money, between West 87th and 48th Sts.; reward. Return M. H. Stone, 160 West 87th.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, "R. W. A." Rockaway Beach, Sunday; reward. Bryant 6774.

LOST—Diamond-shape black onyx ring, diamond in centre. Harlem 6308.

LOST—Friday, seed pearl earring; reward. 472 West End Av., Apt. 5E.

REWARD WILL BE GIVEN.—Will party who called up Mr. John A. Harring, care of Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St., on Saturday, regarding diamond ornament on velvet band, that on Pawling local train Friday, please call again?

$60 REWARD for diamond circle brooch, lost June 25 on Broadway, between 72d and 79th Streets. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—A pocketbook. Saturday night, [illegible] Owner can [illegible] Phone Rogers, [illegible]

GUARD FOR JUDGE AT GOLDMAN TRIAL

Detectives Assigned After Assistant District Attorney Gets Threatening Letters.

CASE OPENS THIS MORNING

Scores of Demands for "Fair Play" for Anarchists Received by Judge Mayer and Mr. Content.

Six detectives were assigned by Captain Tunney last night to guard Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, which will try the cases of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the United States. This action followed the receipt of scores of telegrams and letters demanding "fair play" for the defendants by Judge Mayer and Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, who will prosecute the case for the Government. Mr. Content admitted that some of the letters sent to him were of a threatening nature. Judge Mayer said he received two telegrams and three letters protesting against the prosecution of Miss Goldman and Berkman.

The trial of the anarchist leaders will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The case is considered one of the most important involving anarchist activities in this country since the famous Haymarket trials in Chicago. Conviction may mean two years in the penitentiary in addition to deportation after the serving of the sentence. Harry Weinberger will have charge of the defense, and it is stated that Miss Goldman and Berkman will both take the stand and endeavor to justify their activities in opposing the selective draft law.

The letters received by Judge Mayer and Mr. Content, according to the Department of Justice agents, are the result of an eleventh-hour campaign which was started when Margaret C. Anderson, who is said to be the editor of a paper published in Fourteenth Street, sent the following letter to persons in New York City and its vicinity:

June 23, 1917.

Dear American Citizens: Next Wednesday Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman face trial on a charge of conspiracy against the Conscription bill. They face trial; there are millions of other people in this country who are against that bill. Protesting became a crime over night. They kept on protesting. Emma Goldman and Berkman are not conciliators, nor will they be conciliated.

The Government will have its way with them unless something is done at once. This is not an anarchist issue: it is the fight of every individual. But they will be tried as anarchists, with all that means of justice and intelligence.

We know that you will feel about this as we all felt about the Dreiser suppression and other such atrocities; but remember that this means prison and deportation, and other delicacies of the law for the hideous crime of free speech.

They should be saved if for no other reason than for the conservation of courage in this country. Protest!

MARGARET C. ANDERSON.

Telegraph before Wednesday to:
Harold A. Content, Assistant District Attorney Second Floor, Post Office Building, New York City;
Judge Julius M. Mayer, Post Office Building, New York City.

One of the letters of protest was signed by G. S. Hellman, a Fifth Avenue art dealer, another by a Miss Rauh, who gave her address as the Hotel Brevoort, while a third was signed by Miss Nina Bull of Nyack. Mr. Content admitted that some of the letters sent to him were of a threatening kind. All of the letters were filed with the proper authorities for future reference.

DOG SHOP WOMEN QUARREL.

Magistrate Recommends Dissolution of Partnership.

Mrs. Regina Booth, 39 years old, a widow, of 31 West Forty-sixth Street, was before Magistrate Marsh in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on complaint of her business partner, Mrs. Daisy Dunn of 17 East Eighty-fifth Street, on a charge of assaulting her yesterday in a dispute over money. The women have conducted a dog shop at 31 West Forty-sixth Street as partners since April last.

According to Mrs. Dunn, she asked her partner yesterday for $20 to pay to another person, and in a dispute that followed was struck across the face, whereupon she called in Patrolman Lennon and caused Mrs. Booth's arrest.

Mrs. Dunn told Magistrate Marsh she had been a dog fancier for many years, and did a business in the last two years amounting to $66,000, of which 15 per cent. was profit.

Mrs. Booth said she was persuaded to take partnership with Mrs. Dunn last April and gave $2,500 for a share in the business. She denied the assault, and made a countercharge against Mrs. Dunn.

Magistrate Marsh advised the women to discontinue partnership, and adjourned the case until July 6, paroling Mrs. Booth.

Bonuses to Cornell Instructors.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 26.—Despite the fact that Cornell University faces a $200,000 deficit next year, the Trustees voted today to grant salary bonuses to 187 members of the staff of instructors, including all who receive salaries of $2,000 or less. Married men have the preference in this allotment, which is made possible through funds raised by the alumni, under the direction of Franklin Matthews.

Comfort—Durability—Satisfaction are always guaranteed in
HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality
For 85 years we have been manufacturers of Beds and Bedding and have established a national reputation among those who would have the best.
When refurnishing let us show you why our goods last longer and hold their shape.
Prices are reasonable.
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
M'f'rs of Beds & Bedding
25 West 45th St.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
TO
North Jersey Coast Resorts
STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK
West 42d St., 8:30, 9:55 A. M.; 12:20, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.
Cedar St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:20, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.
*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

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627 contracts in 15 years and not a single penalty

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WORKS JOINS PEACE COUNCIL

Ex-Senator Favors Scheme Said to Have German Approval.

Ex-Senator John D. Works of California has joined the American Council for Democracy and Terms and Peace, formed to agitate in this country for a peace which will include no indemnities or annexations, the peace advocated being on terms which are said to have the approval of the German Government. The letter from Mr. Works, in which he announced that he would join in the activities of the organization, was addressed to L. P. Lochner, the man who is generally credited with having enlisted the support of Henry Ford in the peace ship undertaking.

In his letter Mr. Works, who was one of the Senators referred to as of "a little willful group," tells Lochner that he will "undertake to show by analyzing what has been said from time to time by President Wilson that we have not gone into this war for the purpose of defending or protecting democracy, but for purely selfish reasons affecting our own personal interests, and particularly the interests of the munition makers and others who have been growing rich out of the war."

The council has headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue.

SEEKS ANONYMOUS WRITER.

Hoboken Postmaster Wants to Know Who Called Him German Spy Aid.

Federal authorities began an investigation yesterday in the Hoboken Post Office to ascertain who wrote a defamatory letter to Adolph Lankering, the Postmaster, accusing him of tampering with the mails to get information to give to German spies. The letter was given to A. C. Cuenann, a Post Office Inspector, several days ago, with a request by Mr. Lankering that the author of the letter be sought and punished.

Before he was appointed Postmaster in Hoboken two years ago, Lankering was President of the German-American Alliance of Hudson County, but he resigned because, it was said, he thought he ought to occupy no midway position and leave an opportunity for others to question his loyalty while he was an employe of the Government. He was born in Germany, but took out his papers in citizenship several years ago. Mr. Lankering has refused to discuss the letter and refers all inquiries to the Post Office Inspectors.

DEAD MAN IDENTIFIED.

Man Who Died in Philadelphia Was Lieut. F. S. Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—John J. Alexander came here from Pittsburgh today and identified as Lieutenant Ferdinand S. Alexander, his brother, the man who died in a local hotel last Sunday. He said his brother held a commission in the Signal Corps of the navy. Mr. Alexander took charge of the body and that of Louise Jones of New York, to whom Lieutenant Alexander was to have been married and who shot herself after Alexander had died from an attack of indigestion.

A note found in the room occupied by the pair requested that Lieutenant Colton of the United States cable ship Joseph Henry be notified. Today Lieutenant Colton telegraphed that Alexander was a radio sergeant and had been in the service four years, his last station having been Norfolk.

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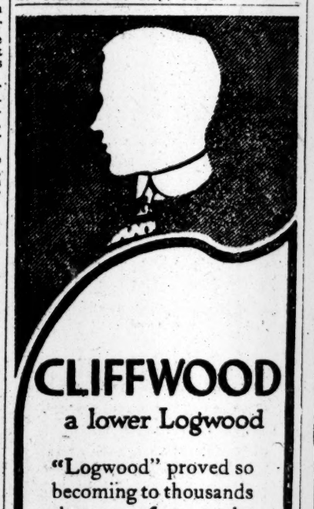
Napoleon Once Said:
"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated"

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot-Ease, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the British and French troops in Europe. Why not order a dozen 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist to mail to your friends in training camps and in the navy? We will mail FREE Samples to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.



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HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1917 PACKARD 2-35, chummy roadster.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG, 4 passenger.
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1916 STUTZ 4 passenger special
1916 STUTZ 6 passenger touring.
1916 PACKARD 1-35, touring.
1916 CADILLAC "8" limo. brougham
1916 STEARNS small limo. brougham.
1915 PEUGEOT 5 passenger touring.
SIMPLEX 50 late touring, starting, &c.
PIERCE-ARROW "66," landaulet, like new.
1913 MERCER roadster, forester, Savannah type raised landaulet, stutzer, &c.
Broadway & 62d St. 907—Col.

ARTHUR BRISBANE BUYS THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Munsey Announces the Sale—Purchaser Won't Quit the Hearst Publications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Frank A. Munsey announced today in The Washington Times that he had sold that newspaper to Arthur Brisbane of New York, the principal editorial associate of William R. Hearst in his daily newspaper publications. Mr. Brisbane, who is in Washington, said tonight that he had not severed his connection with Mr. Hearst and did not intend to do so.

"The purchase of The Washington Times speaks for itself," said Mr. Brisbane. "I have not severed my connection with Mr. Hearst and am glad to say that I have no intention of doing so. I am in Washington a great deal habitually and probably shall be in the future, but it is not my present purpose to make Washington my headquarters. Beyond this I do not care to discuss the matter."

Mr. Munsey still retains his ownership of the Munsey Building, a large business structure to which he has recently made an imposing addition. The Washington Times is published in this building, which also houses the principal offices of the Munsey Trust Company.

The announcement of the transfer of ownership in The Washington Times is as follows:

To the Readers of The Washington Times:

I have sold The Washington Times to Mr. Arthur Brisbane. I didn't sell it because I wished to part with it. I sold it because Mr. Brisbane was keenly anxious to own it and paid me a bigger price for it than it was worth to me.

I part with The Times with regret, but with the consciousness that, on the whole, it is the wise thing for me to do, and with the consciousness, too, that The Times during my ownership has never, so far as I have knowledge, advocated any measure or stood for anything that meant personal advantage to me.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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Fancy Suits Reduced

Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits

Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less	$19.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

No Charge for Alterations.

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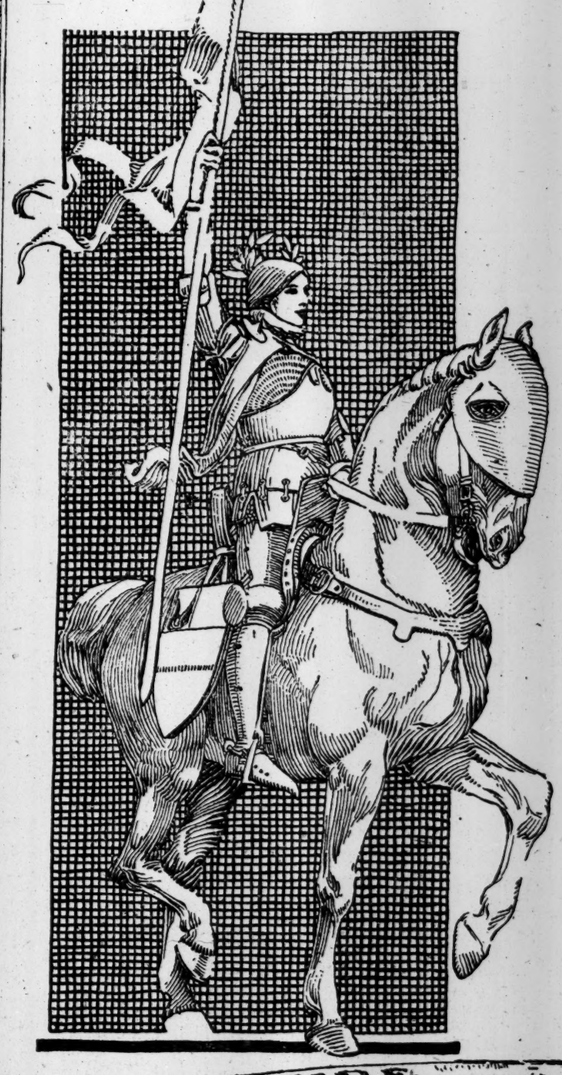
SO faithfully is the pledge of prolonged service built into Globe Tires that hardly a tire is ever returned, found even slightly lacking—in *long* life and *great* mileage.

While other tires have yielded, inch by inch, to the pressure of big-volume machine-made production, the makers of hand-made Globe Tires have stood their ground unshaken, holding sincerely to the high purpose of putting *all the mileage* into a tire that science and honest craftsmanship possibly could.



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GUARANTEED 6000 MILES
REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

Whether your car cost $500 or $10,000, this long-lived wholesaler of mileage will translate your horse-power into a surpassing whirl of smooth, resilient motion.

The "spring" built tread

The unique GLOBE TREAD is hand made and consists of layer upon layer of pure, sun-dried plantation gum. Built like a multiple-leaved spring, it radiates road shocks instead of transmitting them into the body of the tire.

The *double* breaker-strip

The *double* breaker-strip is a thick cushion of rubber-saturated fabric, welded to tread and carcass with adhesive sheets of live gum. It shatters and dissolves the impact of blows, securing the safety of the carefully built Sea Island cotton duck carcass, which is the heart of the tire and the part you cannot see.

The "concrete" bead

The straight-side tire is bound at the rim by a special and almost indestructible bead made of 95 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire reinforced with live gum, on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable that prevents anything working its way in and injuring the tire.

These unique features explain Globe Tire preeminence, account for Globe Tire service in long life and great mileage, and justify the Globe conviction that

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Brikner's Auto Supply Co., Inc., 5015 Broadway	Folsom Tire Co., Inc., 1093 Broadway.	Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 118th Street.	Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street.	Richards Auto Supply Co., 1,785 Broadway.	United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street.
Bridge Tire & Tube Works, 177 Delancey Street.	Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street.				